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O.K.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

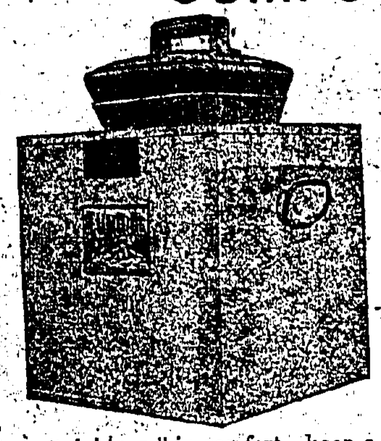
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Managing Director
N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIANS
13, Queen's Road Central

No. 22,369 號玖拾陸百叁仟式萬式第 日叁初月叁年午庚 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1930. 式拜禮 日壹月肆年卅百九仟壹英 PRICE: $2 PER MONTH.

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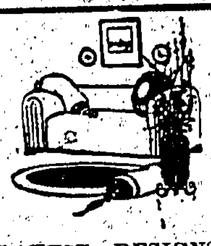
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European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Marseilles (Menelaus), 2.30 p.m.

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(April 2.)

Hockey: Club *v.* H.K.S.R.A., Marina ground, 5.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "New York Nights."
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Star Theatre: "Battle of the Sexes."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* San Francisco, and *vid* Siberia (Tenyo Maru), 8.30 a.m.

Thursday.
(April 3.)

Gaude, Price & Co., Ltd.: 23rd Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, St. George's Building, noon.
Dancing Display by Miss Violet Capel's pupils, Theatre Royal, 5.30 p.m.
University Lectures by Mr. C. E. Moore on "Architecture" 5.15 p.m., by Mr. H. G. Hughes on "Rousseau," 8.30 p.m.
Pianoforte, Recital by Mr. H. Ore, Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "New York Nights."
World Theatre: "Tempest."
Star Theatre: "Our Dancing Daughters."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe *vid* Negapatam, letters (Patroclus), parcels (Khyber).

Friday.
(April 4.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting: Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Hockey: Club *v.* H.K.S.R.A., King's Park, 4.45 p.m.
Public Meeting: Arrangements for Reception of H.E. Sir William Peel, K.B.E., C.M.G., City Hall, 5.15 p.m.
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Y.M.C.A. division, Concert Chinese Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.
University Lecture: by Mrs. P. E. Barker, "Plays Old and New," 8.30 p.m.
Fancy Dress Dance, U.S.R.C., 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "New York Nights."
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European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Siberia (Mishima Maru), 8.30 a.m.

Saturday.
(April 5.)

Third Extra Race Meeting, Happy Valley.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Football:—Senior Division: Shield Competitions. Junior: R.A. *v.* Club, St. Joseph's *v.* Somersets, Chinese "A" *v.* Kowloon, Chinese "B" *v.* Ewo, S. China "A" *v.* S. China "B", Eastern *v.* Recreio.
H.K. and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting, Exchange Building, 11.30 a.m.
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Y.M.C.A. division, Concert Chinese Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.
Farewell Dinner to His Honour Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., C.B.E., LL.D., Kam Ling Hotel, 8 p.m.
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European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Marseilles (Katori Maru), 9.30 a.m.

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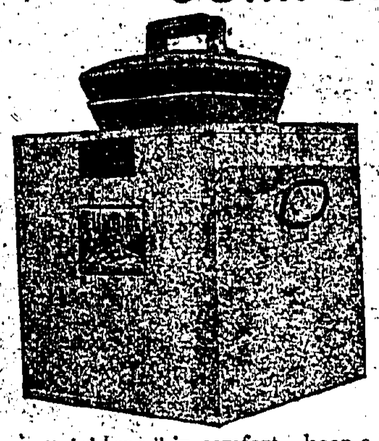
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Christian Fellowship Meeting: Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Hockey: Club *v.* H.K.S.R.A., King's Park, 4.45 p.m.
Public Meeting: Arrangements for Reception of H.E. Sir William Peel, K.B.E., C.M.G., City Hall, 5.15 p.m.
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Y.M.C.A. division, Concert Chinese Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.
University Lecture: by Mrs. P. E. Barker, "Plays Old and New," 8.30 p.m.
Fancy Dress Dance, U.S.R.C., 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "New York Nights."
World Theatre: "Tempest."
Star Theatre: "Our Dancing Daughters."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Siberia (Mishima Maru), 8.30 a.m.

Saturday.
(April 5.)

Third Extra Race Meeting, Happy Valley.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Football:—Senior Division: Shield Competitions. Junior: R.A. *v.* Club, St. Joseph's *v.* Somersets, Chinese "A" *v.* Kowloon, Chinese "B" *v.* Ewo, S. China "A" *v.* S. China "B", Eastern *v.* Recreio.
H.K. and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting, Exchange Building, 11.30 a.m.
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Y.M.C.A. division, Concert Chinese Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.
Farewell Dinner to His Honour Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., C.B.E., LL.D., Kam Ling Hotel, 8 p.m.
Star Theatre: "Our Dancing Daughters."
Queen's Theatre: "New York Nights."
World Theatre: "Tempest."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Marseilles (Katori Maru), 9.30 a.m.

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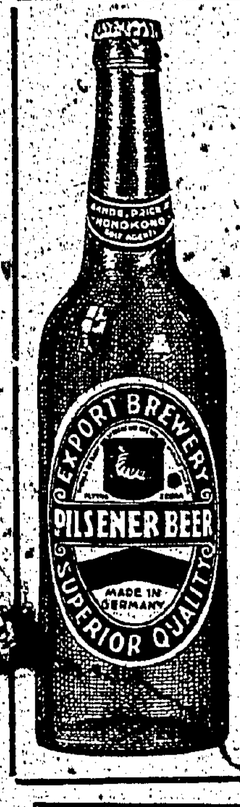
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HUMAN SACRIFICE IN BURMA.

OFFERING TO SPIRITS.

WORK OF ABOLITION BY OFFICIAL.

Mr. J. T. O. Barnard, late Deputy Commissioner, Burma Frontier Service, in a lecture before the Central Asian Society recently described the measures for which he had executive responsibility to suppress slavery and human sacrifice in the remote Kachin country to the north of the administered areas of Upper Burma. Sir Harcourt Butler, by whom, as Governor of Burma, the work was undertaken and mainly carried out, was in the chair.

Mr. Barnard stated that when the Survey of India was carrying out a detailed survey in the Hukuang Valley a few years ago, slaves and the relatives of the victims of human sacrifice appealed to the officers for protection. Sir Harcourt Butler's Government came to the conclusion that a state of affairs under which men and women were seized and sacrificed in places a few days' march from a British railway could no longer be tolerated.

Fear of Spirits.

At a big manao held by Sir Harcourt Butler in the Hukuang Valley on January 27, 1925, and attended by Kachin and Naga chiefs from far and near, it was agreed after much discussion that the slaves should be released and their owners compensated. The Nagas declared, however, that they could never abandon the custom of human sacrifice, for if they did not propitiate the big nats, or spirits, with the blood of human beings, they would rain sickness on them and blight on their crops.

They were told that an officer would be sent to inquire into all these matters, but that human sacrifice would have to cease once and for all.

Mr. Barnard then gave details of the expeditions he conducted, both in the Valley and in the Triangle, to carry out the release of the slaves and to bring human sacrifice to an end. He stated that the total number of slaves released as a result of the action taken by the Government of Burma was 8,853, and the total cost of redemption was approximately £37,000.

Released Slaves.

The question of the occupation or administration in some form of the Hukuang and the Triangle was under consideration. Meanwhile both these areas were visited yearly by expeditions attending to the welfare of the released slaves and seeing them started in life.

The latest reports regarding the condition of these peoples were quite satisfactory. But it was only by some form of administration that the released slaves could be really cared for and peace and order kept among these turbulent people. Expeditions were expensive, and the work achieved by them was limited.

Mr. Barnard described a journey made in 1926 to visit the Nagas, who practised human sacrifice, and cross the Patkai range into Assam. He saw the stocks both for the feet and the hands of the prospective victims. He saw skulls and chin-bones hanging up in houses. The sacrifice began with great feasting and drinking, when the doomed man was given all he wanted in the way of food and drink.

Beg for Quick Killing.

He used to beg for quick killing and get it, but if obstreperous he was knocked into insensibility, care being taken, however, not to render the offering unacceptable by fracturing the skull. Intermediaries bought the victims from Naga villages farther west and re-sold them in the sacrificing area, where sometimes as much as Rs. 200 or Rs. 400 (£30) was paid for one. Sacrifices were made irrespective of age or sex.

The proposal made by the Nagas that the Government should supply the victims and hold one big final sacrifice for propitiating the nats and abolishing the custom gave some idea of the scant value of human life in the eyes of these savages. He was happy to be able to state, on the authority of the latest reports he had seen, that the custom had now practically ceased both on the Upper Chindwin side and on the *Myitkyina side.*

Mr. Barnard's Work.

The chairman said that it was mainly owing to the great influence of Mr. Barnard with the tribes that the release of the slaves was effected without very much difficulty, considering the great economic upheavel which such an operation entailed. He could assure them that no act of his official career filled him in retrospect with so much satisfaction as being instrumental in giving life and freedom and hope to so many of his unfortunate fellowmen.

CURATE KILLED IN TUBE.

HATED IDEA OF LIVING ON WIFE'S MONEY.

An inquest was held recently at Holborn by Sir Walter Schroder on the Rev. Edward Griffith Evans, of Albion-road, Stoke Newington, N., who was killed by a train at the British Museum Underground Station. Mr. Evans had been for three weeks before his death temporary curate at St. Matthias Church, Stoke Newington.

He was rector of Edburton, Sussex, from 1913 to 1928.

The inquest was adjourned.

The coroner said that he understood there were a number of people on the platform. He did not feel justified in closing the inquest until an effort had been made to find witnesses. He instructed that an appeal for witnesses should be broadcast, and asked the Press to assist him in the matter.

The widow, who lives at Queen's-road, Ealing, W., said that her husband was 58. He had held a living at Willingdon, Eastbourne, previously but had to give it up because of ill-health. Recently he had lived in rooms in Albion-road, Stoke Newington.

In July, 1927, he had a serious accident, which forced him to give up his work at Edburton, because country work necessitated so much walking.

Since 1913 he had complained of "cracks in his head." He served from 1914 to 1919 in the war in France, South Africa and Macedonia.

Recently he had worried about his health, but one day he rang up to arrange to go to the Italian art exhibition.

Worried About Money.

"When he had to give up his living," Mrs. Evans said, "he was very worried because he was afraid he would not be able to support himself. I had money, but he hated the idea of living on my money."

Mr. Alfred Dixon, Mr. Evans's landlord, said that when Mr. Evans arrived at Stoke Newington he seemed very depressed. He complained of not sleeping well.

The Rev. Ernest Driver, vicar of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, said Mr. Evans had been his friend for more than 20 years. On the day of the tragedy he was due to take a meeting in the afternoon, and in the morning he appeared quite normal.

The Coroner: Had he ever threatened to take his life?

Mr. Driver: He was a most saintly man, a wonderful man, the very last man to make any plans for self murder.

Recently, Mr. Driver said, Mr. Evans had been feeling disappointment and worry that he was not doing things as he should have done them.

Bandage Round His Eyes.

Mr. Leonard F. Jarrett, station master at the British Museum Station, said that when the body was removed from under the train there was a bandage of some flannel substance, about five inches wide, over the eyes.

Mr. Driver said that this bandage looked like the scarf Mr. Evans usually wore round his neck. He was wearing a scarf on the morning of his death.

The coroner said that it was quite possible that the movement of the train put the scarf round Mr. Evans' head.

Medical evidence was that there were no signs of electrocution. The cause of death was shock, due to multiple injuries.

JONAH AND THE WHALE.

EXPLORER BELIEVES IT TO BE TRUE.

A spirited defence of the literal truth of the story of Jonah and the Whale (recently discussed at St. John's Cathedral) appears in a London paper. Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, the well-known traveller, writes:—

Some of the earlier parts of the Bible may be legend, but Jonah lived in the days of Jeroboam, about 3,000 years ago, and the Prophet's adventure with the Whale occurred on a journey by sea from Joppa to Tarshish only 1,000 years before the Christian Era.

New Testament Reference.

It is not only fully recounted in the Bible in the Book of Jonah, but it was referred to by the Saviour when He preached to the Pharisees at Capernaum: "For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." (St. Matthew, xii., 40.)

As every marine biologist knows, it would have been perfectly possible for a sperm whale to have swallowed Jonah down its cavernous throat without even noticing such a morsel, for these great toothed whales feed on the gigantic squids and octopods which live in the depths of the ocean, and can swallow colossal masses of flesh. Moreover, it is more than likely that sperm whales, which are now rapidly becoming extinct, lived in Mediterranean waters 3,000 years ago.

GALLANT WOMAN DOCTOR.

SURGERY IN COAL MINE AFTER EXPLOSION.

A young woman doctor played an heroic part in the rescue efforts following the explosion at Lyme Pit, Haydock, Lancashire, in which five miners were killed and 20 injured.

Dr. Arthur Dowling, of Haydock, and Dr. Winifred Bridge, descended the pit.

They worked unflinchingly for hours to help those who had been seriously burned.

The fire which followed the explosion endangered the lives of the rescue workers.

After strenuous efforts, the flames were put out by a gang equipped with extinguishing apparatus.

One of the first members of the rescue brigade to go into the pit, a man named Harry Lea, paid a glowing tribute to the woman doctor.

"I went down with Miss Bridge," he said.

"It was bad travelling for her, but she was splendid.

"As we got nearer to the scene of the accident the fumes became much stronger, but Dr. Bridge set up her surgery about a hundred yards from the spot. There she attended to the men as they struggled to her."

Dr. Bridge on her Experiences.

Dr. Bridge is the assistant to Dr. Watkinson, the colliery doctor, who was away. She was taking his place at the cottage hospital attending to the injured men when a call came for doctors to go down the pit. With her was Dr. Dowling, who is the medical officer for the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation.

Dr. Bridge without hesitating a moment went down with Dr. Dowling.

They spent two hours ministering to the injured before returning to the hospital to carry on their work there. Dr. Bridge said:—

"The journey down in the cage was certainly a little trying.

"It was a difficult journey along the galleries for one who is not used to it. We were bent double in places and my clothes hampered me in climbing over the debris and broken boxes which were scattered about.

"We gave morphia injections to injured men to ease their pain as they were carried back along the the tortuous galleries to the cage."

Dr. Bridge, whose name is at Ashton-in-Makerfield, near Wigan, had not been down a pit before.

"She was wonderful," said Dr. Dowling.

"Dr. Bridge is a fine athletic girl, and she kept her head. We found some of the dead lying in the galleries, and their bodies were taken to the surface by their comrades.

"We did what we could with the injured and they were carried through the workings to the shaft on stretchers.

"Dr. Bridge was a very gallant woman. She worked hard in the depths of the pit, and I cannot speak too highly of her."

An official statement by the owners of the pit, Messrs. Richard Evans, said an explosion of fire damp followed a shot fired in the Wigan four-foot mine.

Although during the day 400 men are employed at the colliery only 45 miners were in the pit at the time.

RESEARCH ON STEAM FLOW.

EIGHT YEAR'S TASK CONCLUDED.

With the presentation of the sixth report of the Steam Nozzles Research Committee to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at the Engineers' Club, Manchester, recently, a research which has extended over eight years was brought to an end.

The Committee was formed by the Council of the Institution in 1914 for the purpose of carrying out experimental work relating to "the action of steam passing through nozzles and steam turbines." At that time, though much valuable work had been accomplished by previous experiments concerning the general phenomena of nozzle flow, the available information regarding the efficiencies of the curved type of nozzle used in general steam-turbine practice was not as complete or reliable as could be desired, and it was hoped that investigations in this field would yield results of interest and value.

Straight v. Curved Nozzles.

"The observed difference between the results obtained with straight and curved nozzles," the Committee reported, "suggested that an increase in the radius of curvature of curved-axis nozzles might yield an improvement. Two impulse nozzles have accordingly been used with a radius of curvature almost double that of the nozzles first tested. These large-radius nozzles have also been used to determine whether there is any advantage in rounding the entrance of impulse nozzles, and for a series of tests with steam at a much higher temperature than usually employed in the tests.

"The efficiency of a curved nozzle" (said the Committee later in a summary of the work done) "is (also) dependent upon the value of the radius of curvature of the mean path of the steam; the effect of increasing the radius being to raise the efficiency over the range of speed which would normally be employed in such nozzles. The amount of the improvement is not constant, but depends on other factors, being least for a large-angle long throat nozzle and greatest with short throat length and small discharge angle. In the nozzles tested, which had cast-in division plates of uniform thickness, the average increase in velocity coefficient brought about by doubling the radius of curvature of the plates was a little less than 1 per cent."

Objects of Inquiry Attained.

"The objects of the inquiry," concluded the report, "may now be said to have been attained, and much supplementary work has been undertaken in extension of the original programme of experiments. These tests of steam-nozzle efficiency have demonstrated the utility and reliability of the impulse method of testing, and have shown that, by its use, results of practical value in the design of steam turbines may be obtained.

"The Committee has seen with growing satisfaction the adoption by many turbine manufacturers, in this country and elsewhere, of the type of apparatus which was first developed for use in these experiments, and hopes to see a continuation of the work carried on by these investigators, by the further testing of individual types of nozzles, with a view to the development of yet more perfect forms than those which are now in use."

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"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it two days she got relief so I purchased more and in a short time she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Smith, 11, Hope St., Maidstone, Kent, Eng.

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"Then can you tell me, please," she asked, "how one can teach the microbes to breathe deeply?"

"Did Berenice describe her new evening frock to you?"

"Not completely; she only spent the afternoon with me."

Artist: "Do you think the great American novel will ever be written?"

Author (sighing deeply): "It will not only be written—it will be rejected."

"Mother," said little John, bursting into the house, "there's going to be trouble at the chemist's. His wife has got a baby girl, and he's had a 'Boy Wanted' sign in his window for a week."

"But you are an undertaker!" cried the horrified girl. "The other night at the fancy-dress ball you told me you were a doctor."

"I never did anything of the sort," he protested. "I said that I followed the medical profession."

"Did I hear you say, conductor, that a locomotive was at the rear of the train?"

"Yes, ma'am. We've got a locomotive at each end. It takes an extra one to push up the mountain."

"Dear, dear, what shall I do? I dislike to ride with my back to the locomotive."

A dear old lady had attended a health lecture, and stayed behind to ask the lecturer a question.

"Did I understand you to say," she asked, "that deep breathing kills microbes?"

"I certainly did say that many microbes are killed by deep breathing," replied the lecturer.

A woman arriving in England after a short visit to the Continent was asked the usual question by the Customs official at the landing port: "Anything to declare, madam?"

"No," she replied, sweetly, "nothing."

"Then, madam," said the official, "am I to take it that the fur tail I see hanging down under your coat is your own?"

He: "When I dance with you I feel as though I were treading on the clouds."

She: "Don't be mistaken. Those are my feet."

"Is this the Elephant?" asked the woman passenger, digging the official in the ribs with her umbrella.

"No, mum; it's the conductor."

"Did you give your wife that little lecture on economy?"

"Yes."

"Any results?"

"I've got to give up silk shirts."

Bus conductor: "How old are you, my little girl?"

Five-Year-Old. "If the corporation doesn't object, I prefer to pay full fare and keep my own statistics."

Visitor: "Well, well! What a fine little man! Sitting there, so nice and quiet!"

Junior: "Yes, ma'am! I always sit still until someone puts some money in my bank, and then I say, 'Thank you.'"

A visitor was playing golf with an English peer, and the former had been carving up the turf all over the course.

Eventually the peer said: "Pardon me, but is it not the custom in your club to replace the divot?"

"Divot?" remarked the visitor. "What do you mean?"

"I mean, don't you replace the turf?"

"Replace the turf?" the visitor repeated. "Oh, no; only when putting!"

The Christmas dance was in full swing.

They, he and she, had been sitting out this one, also the one before, and the one before that.

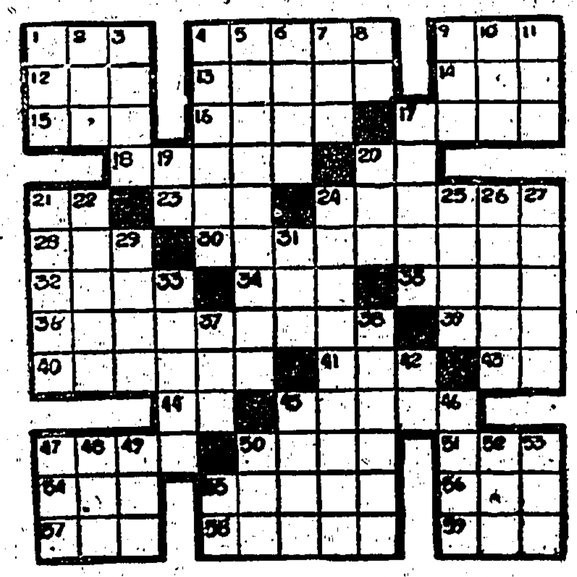
She was pating her hair straight. He was retrieving his tie from under his right ear.

"This, you know," he panted, "is the first time I have ever been in love."

She regarded him with eyes round with wonder.

"Well, I must say," she gasped, "for kindergarten work you're an infant prodigy."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



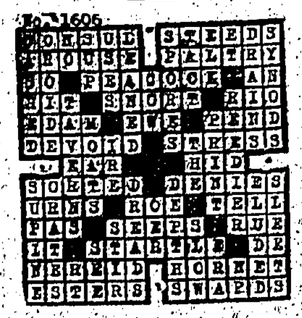
Horizontal.

1.—Possesses.
4.—Small piece.
9.—To nod.
12.—Skill.
13.—To pay back.
14.—Mother sheep.
15.—Small.
16.—At a distance.
17.—To ward.
18.—Speechless persons.
20.—Musical note.
21.—Symbol for calcium.
23.—Through.
24.—One who attends masquerade.
28.—Away.
30.—Pertaining to choice.
32.—Spanish for rivers.
34.—Negative.
35.—To strike.
36.—Guarded.
39.—Poem.
40.—Dignified.
41.—Mouths (latin plural).
43.—Spanish article.
44.—Mother.
45.—Colloquial: monomaniac.
47.—Lacking stiffness.
50.—Vessel.
51.—Possessive pronoun.
54.—High card.
55.—Freshet.
56.—Seine.
57.—Lair.
58.—Rowed.
59.—Locking device.

Vertical.

1.—Turn to left.
2.—Part of to be.
3.—Stalk.
4.—Boxes.
5.—Testimonial.
6.—Tree of Java.
7.—To deface.
8.—Alongside.
9.—An insect.
10.—To possess legally.
11.—To marry.
17.—Goes foodless.
19.—Aloft.
20.—Sap of some trees.
21.—Military division.
22.—Ablaze.
24.—"Shooting star."
25.—Metric prefix: 1,000.
26.—To eldue.
27.—To drive back.
29.—Sustenance.
31.—Parcel of land.
33.—To print.
37.—Greek letter.
38.—Adorned.
42.—Article.
45.—To scorch.
46.—Abrupt tangle.
47.—Boy.
48.—Cool beverage.
49.—Humans.
50.—Mineral spring.
52.—Golfer's mound.
53.—Pen.
55.—Thus.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



THE WORLD AT ITS WORSE.

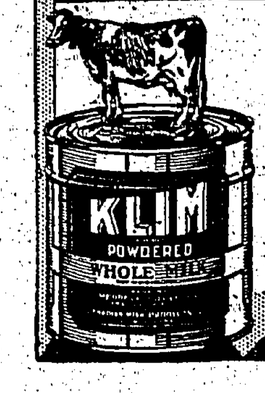




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SCIENTIST'S CONTENTION.

Broadcasting a talk in the "Points of View" series from London, Sir James H. Jeans, the scientist, said man had ruled the earth only for a fraction of a million years, and it rather seemed that he must still establish his claim to be the permanent governor of the earth. Man had fought against the wild beasts which once overran the earth and won, but he had not yet conquered the microbe.

"If we are to make the earth a paradise again," he said, "it seems to me that our first duty is at all costs to prevent the moral, mental and physical wreckage of to-day from reproducing itself and starting a new sequence of unhappy lives trailing down through endless generations.

"To encourage this stream of misery becomes a vice, to check it a virtue. To-day there is no weeding out of the unfit. We save nearly all our babies indiscriminately, good and bad, strong and weak, healthy and diseased. Unhappily the largest contribution comes from the most miserable and least successful classes. I do not believe that we shall get a happy and successful England unless we replenish our stock, mainly from the more happy and successful members of the community."

(*Continued on next Column.*)

In his concluding remarks Sir James said: "Some of the speakers in last year's symposium discussed the claims of Spiritualism or psychical research to provide proof of the survival of the dead. Speaking as a scientist, I find the alleged proofs totally unconvincing; speaking as a human being, I find most of them ridiculous as well."

BIRTHPLACE OF THE BRONTES.

BRADFORD HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

The house where Charlotte Brontë and her sisters were born is included in property at 74, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, which is to be offered for sale by auction.

The Council of the Brontë Society at a meeting discussed the possibility of acquiring the building, but no decision was reached. It is understood that sufficient funds for the purpose are not available, but that the society would undertake to look after the property if a purchaser made it over to them.

The Brontë Society many years ago placed a tablet on the wall of the house (part of which is now a butcher's shop) recording that Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë, and their brother Patrick were born there.

The house is to be sold along with two other houses and a small shop, which with it, form one block.

ROBBED WHILE PREACHING

SHOCK FOR SCOTTISH DIVINE.

The Rev. Joseph Moffett, of Crown-court Church, Drury-lane, one of the four principal Scottish churches in London, has been robbed while delivering a sermon in his church.

Mr. Moffett is known as the "Silent Samaritan." Ex-convicts in particular have enjoyed many a comfortable night's board and lodging at his expense.

"During the service," he said to a Press representative, "my outdoor coat and vest were left hanging in the vestry. My gold watch and chain were in the vest pocket, and my wallet, containing £5 10s., a cheque, a postal order, and some papers, was in the inside pocket of the jacket.

"When I came down from the pulpit the wallet and contents were gone. The thief must have been thoroughly conversant with the procedure of the church, otherwise he could not have timed his actions so successfully.

"The church doors are not reopened until a few minutes before the close of the service, and he must have slipped in then and made straight for the vestry before the congregation began to come out.

"My overcoat was stolen in similar circumstances a few years ago."

FRENCH HOUSE-WIVES BEST.

ENGLISH WOMAN NOT SO FOND OF HER KITCHEN.

An attempt has been made by an international committee in Vienna to decide which nation possesses the best housewives.

France headed the list, and the English housewife was voted eleventh in order of merit as follows:—

1. French
2. German
3. Scotch
4. Dutch
5. Norwegian, Finnish, Danish
6. Austrian, Czech, Hungarian
7. Swedish, Swiss
8. American
9. Northern Italians
10. Southern Italians
11. English
12. Polish, Rumanian, Turkish, Yugoslavian
13. Irish
14. Greek
15. Spanish
16. Russian and Bulgarian.

Under the chairmanship of a Viennese, the committee, consisting of one Frenchman, one Englishman, a Latvian, a Czecho-slovakian and another Austrian, decided on certain principles of "valuation," which should leave out of account

Intellectual qualities,
Conversational brilliancy,
Prowess in athletics or business and similar qualities.

The Best Cook.

Domestic virtues only, especially cooking, nursing of children and husband, cleanliness and economy were the paramount considerations.

It was agreed to exempt the Baltic States, Albania, Portugal, and all extra-European States, except the U.S.A., from the valuation, owing to lack of sufficient data.

The committee further agreed to include the Belgian wives into the French group and to make no distinction among the various German peoples.

The final decision to give the "championship" to France was influenced by the unanimously accepted qualities of cooking and thrift which distinguish the French housewife.

Her cooking secured her the first place. The high place of Dutch wives is due to their leading in marks for "domestic cleanliness," and the following Scandinavic group also scored high in this respect.

Sixth place is given to a Central European group which can boast of excellent cooking, while the Swedish and Swiss housewives are clean and thrifty, devote much attention to their children, but lost marks on their cooking.

The American housewife ranks higher than might have been expected and no reason for this ranking is given.

An undoubtedly correct distinction is made between Northern and Southern Italian housewives, while the English housewife was placed so low as eleventh owing to the fact that she devotes less attention to her children and her kitchen than her sisters abroad.

The Balkan group, which follows next, had in its favour good cooking, but lost points on cleanliness.

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

CHANGED FASHIONS OF PARK-LANE.

COURT DEMAND BY MAN WHOSE WIFE ALTERED HER MIND.

Changing fashions in Park-lane houses were mentioned at Westminster County Court a few weeks ago by a lessee, who said he bought one house, but eventually lived in another, because his wife changed her mind.

Mr. Herbert Edward How, hotel proprietor, of 31, Park-lane, W., applied for permission to vary the terms of a lease, to enable that house to be converted into flats.

The Duke of Westminster, the Westminster City Council and Mrs. Gladys Henderson, of Cookham Dean, Berks, were respondents.

A lease was granted by the Duke to a Mr. Abrahams in 1922 at a rent of £350, and assigned in 1924 to Mr. How. Mrs. Henderson held an underlease from Mr. How since 1927, for the remainder of the lease, expiring in 1938, at a rent of £475 for the first three years and £500 for the remainder.

Because of changes in the neighbourhood, the premises could not be readily let to a single tenant, Mr. How submitted.

Wife Changed Her Mind.

Mr. How's counsel said he bought the lease for £2,000, intending to occupy the house himself.

But he did not reckon with his wife, who, as women did sometimes, changed her mind and preferred No. 34, Park-lane. From December, 1924, to April, 1927, Mr. How tried to let No. 31 without success.

Park-lane had so changed its character that no one would take a house there as a private residence for his own occupation.

Mr. E. A. O. Warmington, surveyor, said about 50 per cent. of the houses in Park-lane were private and the rest commercial property.

Mr. Ernest Yates, estate agent, said the houses had no market to-day among private residential owners.

Judge Turner said Mr. How had to show change in the character of the neighbourhood. There was no evidence that the house could not be let as a single tenement. It had been let and changed hands as recently as 1927.

"I think it is a most hopeless application," added the Judge, dismissing it.

No comments accompanied the placing of Irish, Greek and Spanish housewives, but with the latter two one may assume that marks in clean housekeeping were rather low.

Russian wives, and the Bulgarians, which were included with them, were unanimously declared by the members of the committee to be bad housewives.

Knowing that their list was bound to arouse a storm of indignation, in whichever order the ranking was arranged, the members of the committee preferred to remain anonymous, except to a few editors and doctors in Vienna, and they have done well in assuming such cover.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

THE "AS YOU LIKE IT" VOGUE.

PARIS PLAYS FOR SAFETY.

Ever since the war women have had everything their own way.

Fashions have been designed to suit our requirements; laws have been altered to favour us; men have obeyed us meekly.

Now the creators of fashion have suddenly leagued themselves together, and agreed to put us back twenty years into clothes that are reminiscent of the reign of Edward VII.; but the fly in the ointment is that every Paris dress house has interpreted this thought in its own particular way. If we wish to be smart we must now be prepared to wear waist-bands, under-bodices fastened with hooks and eyes, muslin blouses, evening gowns with trains sweeping the floor, and dance frocks with a more or less even hem line just missing the floor by an inch or so.

It is difficult for a woman to judge these 1930 evening dresses sensibly because we are not accustomed to the new lines of them yet.

They seem either hideously ugly or strangely beautiful!

Evening Styles.

There are at least three different styles of evening dresses that will be fashionable this summer among women who follow Parisian fashions.

One has a flounced skirt, and is made of soft materials, such as plain or patterned chiffon, net, or lace.

The second has a long flowing skirt with a train. These dresses are usually made of satin, heavy, crêpe, and the thicker materials used for evening wear, such as faille. The third type of evening gown has voluminous panels and draperies which sweep out and around the wearer as she walks or dances.

All these various evening dresses have one thing in common. They fit very closely round the waist.

The princess line which we know so well is still there, but it has moved much higher up. Instead of starting from the normal waist line and fitting almost skin-tight to half-way down the thigh, as it did last season, now it fits almost skin-tight from three or four inches above the waist to the hip line.

Many Boleros.

This effect is produced by the material being draped closely round the waist and fastened with an ornament on one side, or by the bodice being gathered or shirred into the little perpendicular bands of material, or simply by cutting the bodice to fit closely, and wearing a narrow waistband of the same material.

Boleros, capes, and fichus are used in every conceivable way on evening dresses, afternoon dresses, morning dresses, sports suits, and coats of all kinds.

The bolero can be seen on a thousand and one different dresses, but on each dress it is slightly different in cut.

In some cases it is used for the back of a morning frock. In others it is seen over one shoulder of an evening gown. The front of an evening dress may have a bolero cut at an angle hanging in a point at one side and sewn to the bodice at the other.

Pastel Shades.

The outstanding features of one of the more important collections just now include short hiplength evening coats with sleeves that reach just below the elbow and are worn with long suede gloves; evening dresses with little circular shoulder capes reaching half-way between the shoulder and elbow and tied in a soft bow or knot in front of the bodice; and ankle-length skirts made with two very full flounces, the top one rather shorter than the lower.

This style is used for patterned or plain chiffon, net, or lace. Two of the patterned chiffon dresses have backgrounds, one of pastel blue and the other of pastel pink with large over-checks in white. Many of the day dresses have little capes of imitation bolero effects.

Transparent Skirts.

One of the greatest difficulties that the dress designers have been faced with is the question of under-slips for net or lace evening dresses.

These gowns are made with layer upon layer of net, and are worn by the mannequins with no underskirt at all, so that in certain lights they are more or less transparent.

As soon as a *crêpe de chine* underskirt is made, a hard and ugly line appears. Apparently no way has yet been discovered of keeping the soft effect of these fine materials without their being.

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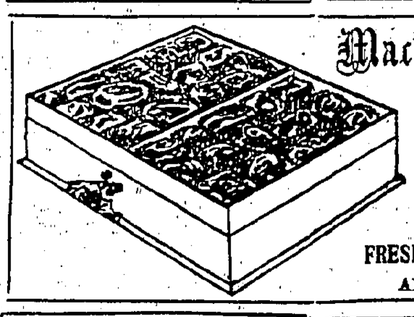
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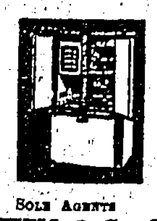

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WHY PRAY?

ADDRESS AND DISCUSSION AT CATHEDRAL.

Last Sunday's special Lenten sermon at St. John's Cathedral (followed by a discussion in the Cathedral Hall) was on the subject, "Why Pray," the preacher being the Rev. A. D. Stewart, headmaster of St. Paul's College.

Opening his address, Mr. Stewart said that many years ago a friend told him, "I have given up prayer. I often used to pray for things, but I never got any answer, so what is the use of it?"

The trouble probably was that his friend prayed entirely for the things he wanted. He was probably one of those who saw God as a Being, laden with parcels labelled "health," "prosperity" and other desirable things, which could be got if we bothered God long and persistently enough. Now God was certainly a giver, but there were three kinds of givers and it was necessary to see God's nature in this matter. There was, among human beings, the person who gave, grudgingly and after much persuading; then there was the man who gives when asked. Lastly there were those who gave of their own accord, not indiscriminately, and to every asker, but according to a well thought out plan. God was essentially of the last kind.

Christ certainly taught of a Father ready to give. Then why pray? "Prayer is not, in my opinion, asking God to give us things. It is not a means of getting things from God. Prayer is talking with God, and taking our place with God and asking His blessing on all around us. It is helping God in His task of giving."

God had limited His own omnipotence in dealing with humanity, and St. Mark related of Christ, "He could do no mighty work there because of their unbelief."

The Bishop of London, in an address on mission work put this question, "what do I do when I pray for a particular mission station—or for missions in general?" and answered it thus: "I help to create the atmosphere in which God can work for men." When we prayed for a person who was sick or in trouble we helped to create the atmosphere in which God could work.

Power of Evil.

The New Testament taught clearly of the conflict with a definite power of evil, and in this struggle prayer was the most potent weapon. St. Paul, in a tremendous passage at the end of the Epistle to the Ephesians spoke of warfare with "Principalities and Powers . . . against spiritual wickedness in high places . . . praying always." Our Lord prayed—rising up early, or even all though the night—because it was by prayer that He overcame the spiritual enemy who was to Him a terrible reality.

We knew very little of the effects of prayer or what it could accomplish. We could say little more than that prayer was ranging oneself on God's side, and joining with him in a great conflict between good and evil. We might not seem to get the answer we wanted; sometimes there was an answer better than we imagined; often there appeared to be no answer, but in the act of prayer we became partners with God.

By prayer was not meant merely the formal prayers on one's knees, but the prayer expressed in thought at any time of night or day. At any moment one could pray, and thereby chase away frivolous or harassing thoughts, creating instead the atmosphere in which God could work for men.

THE DISCUSSION.

Demoniacal Possession.

The Dean opened the discussion by asking Mr. Stewart whether he personified evil or believed it to be the corporate opposition to God in men's minds.

Mr. Stewart answered that while he did not believe in a devil with horns and a tail, he did believe in a being which was trying to thwart God through men. He mentioned the question of demoniacal possession saying that in China there were cases exactly similar to those mentioned in the gospels and which had been cured in the same manner by prayer.

Answers to Prayer.

A questioner asked if we should pray for things apparently contrary to nature such as rain on a cloudless day, or for things which were to the disadvantage of others, as praying for a job which another man wanted.

The preacher said that there had been so many well authenticated stories of answers to prayers for rain, against fire or against storms that he would not dare to say it was no use to pray for these things. We did not know all the powers either of nature or of prayer. With regard to praying for a job, we did not know all the circumstances of the case. Failure to get what was asked for might mean that a better job was waiting. It was suggested in this connection that often the underlying motive or urge was not the actual thing prayed for, but, as

(*Continued on next Column.*)

in the two cases mentioned, freedom from drought and a desire to make a living; the prayer might, therefore, be answered, but not in the exact form asked.

A lady said that the sort of prayer which most often got answered did not, she believed, originate in the mind of the petitioner, but he was inspired to ask it. The Dean here mentioned that there were many things which it seemed must be the will of God, and we felt directed to pray for them, but we did not get an answer to our prayers. Mr. Stewart replied that man could not judge God's will because we could not see ultimate results. Things that men sincerely believed to be wrong might possibly be working for a good end. The Dean said he would suggest that God wanted to bestow certain universal benefits but was unable to do so until His whole human family asked for them. Mr. Stewart did not quite agree, but added that if a man set his will against God, the prayers of others on his behalf might not be strong enough to break down his will. Jesus must have prayed for Judas but His prayers were not answered.

Another speaker said that he felt the answer to the question Why Pray? to be that prayer enabled us to live more nearly according to the will of God.

WICKERSHAM ON PROHIBITION.

MUCH IMPROVED ENFORCEMENT.

Washington, March 24.—With the tariff safely out of the way in the Senate, prohibition once more passed into the limelight.

Mr. George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission informed the Senate Judiciary Committee that prohibition is "measureably" enforceable and that everything points to very much improved enforcement conditions.

Mr. Wickersham said that he believed the greater portion of public opinion favours enforcement, as the attention of the people of the United States was directed upon it.

The present agitation of the prohibition issues was bringing improvement, in his view. He expressed surprise that the Enforcement Division was able to obtain such good men for its work when social ostracism resulted from connection with prohibition enforcement activities.

Mr. Wickersham said that perhaps 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons of alcohol were diverted or converted for beverage purposes each year and that possibly 15,000,000 gallons of liquor were consumed.

He called attention to the increased use of corn sugar in home distilling and said that there was fully as much "moonshine" liquor production in the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina as was the case before prohibition.

The witness cited instances of increasing importations from Canada, attributing this situation to the fact that there were only 23,000 agents for the entire United States and under such conditions "we cannot have a man at every crossroads."

He said that it was not difficult to re-distill industrial alcohol. The bootleggers were always working upon new processes, he went on, but "some of the results are very bad."

Mr. Wickersham expressed doubts as to the expediency of using the military to enforce civil obligations.

The Law Enforcement Commission started with the assumption that the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment was part of the federal constitution, Mr. Wickersham pointed out.

"It was not for us to inquire," he added, "whether the constitution should be what it is, or should not be."

THE £2 9s. A WEEK WAR HERO.

A SAD FALL.

William Henry Brain, aged 35, of Beulah-road, Sutton, who holds the D.C.M. and bar, the Military Medal, the Belgian Croix de Guerre, and two other British war medals, pleaded guilty at Croydon last month to stealing 30s. from a test letter which came into his hands as a postman at Wallington.

Brain was in the Army from 1910 to 1922. "In two cases alone and unaided," said Mr. Stanley Gibson, his solicitor, "he captured enemy blockhouses that were creating terrible havoc among the men of his platoons."

When arrested Brain said that it was the only letter he had ever taken. He owed £8 on a bicycle, which he used going to and from work, and he had a wife and three children.

Mr. Gibson drew attention to his low wages, which were £2 9s. a week as an established postman. It was stated that recently Brain handed back a registered letter containing £64, the day's takings of a sub post office, because it was not on the advice note that accompanies such letters.

Brain was put on probation for two years, and it was understood that immediate efforts would be made to get him new employment.

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OFFICIAL OPENING OF HARBOUR PIPE LINE.

CITY HALL FOUNTAIN COMES TO LIFE.

"What do you want me to do?" asked His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.) when he was confronted with what appeared to be a large steering wheel. Actually it was big valve—a veritable "magic key," which, as he turned it, unlocked the harbour pipe line, and let the waters of the Shing Mun River flow into Hong Kong. The temporary flooring erected under the pier groaned and gagged as more and more interested persons stooped their heads to pass onto it and see the ceremony, and the Inspector-General of Police (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) looked extremely anxious.

As His Excellency turned the wheel there came a hiss and rush of water, grateful indeed to the ears of those who remember last year's shortage of "that precious element," a noise, Mr. Southorn wittily remarked in his speech, "sweeter than the pipes of Pan."

NOW, AND SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The official opening of the Harbour pipe line, which brings the water of the Shing Mun River to the Island, took place yesterday. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government arrived at Queen's Pier at 3 p.m., accompanied by Mrs. Southorn and by Mr. J. Barrow, his private secretary. He was met by the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, C.B.E., and conducted down the Pier on which a large number of interested persons were gathered, among whom were noticed Vice-Admiral Sir A. K. Waistell, K.C.B., Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Sir Henry Pollock, Sir Shou Son Chow, Mrs. Creasy, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso and the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G.

HISTORY OF THE PIPE LINE.

The Director of Public Works then addressed the gathering as follows:—

Your Excellencies, Mrs. Southorn, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Before having the honour of presenting to you Mr. Henderson, the Assistant Director of Public Works in charge of special Water Works construction, I should like to say that Mr. Henderson, during the whole of his service, has been engaged upon the many schemes of Water Works extensions carried out during that period and for the last ten years he has been in charge of the Water Works of the Colony.

He was particularly associated with the first section of the Shing Mun Scheme which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in June, 1924, and of which the Harbour Pipe Line formed an important part.

Many portions of the scheme have already been completed viz:—The Intake Reservoir, The Tunnels and Conduit, The Reception Reservoir, The Mechanical Filteration Plant, The Land Pipe Line conveying the Shing Mun River water to Kowloon Point, The Service Reservoir now under construction and lastly the Harbour Pipe Line now completed and connected with the Hong Kong City Mains.

To have brought works of such magnitude to a successful completion is an achievement of which any Civil Engineer might well be proud.

Though other portions of the Scheme were proceeded with there was considerable delay in deciding the method that should be adopted for the Harbour Pipe Crossing, more elaborate and expensive schemes were proposed and indeed it was suggested that the Pipe should be laid in the often proposed Tunnel under the Harbour if, and when, constructed.

Mr. Henderson's proposals for the Harbour Crossing were recommended and referred to the Consulting Engineers to the Crown Agents.

Mr. Henderson's Method Approved.

Early in 1929 Mr. Henderson proceeded Home to consult with both Prophet and Sage and he "heard great argument about it and about" with the result that his method was approved and he hurried back to put the work in hand.

In spite of difficulties augmented by the late delivery of materials (the prompt delivery of which had been promised) this work has been brought to a successful completion at a cost of $260,000 which is considerably under the original estimate.

Details of Pipe.

The total length of the Harbour Pipe Line from Kowloon to Hong Kong is 5,914 ft., or nearly 1 1/8 miles.

The internal diameter of the Lapwelded Steel pipe is 12.265 or approximately 12¼", it is 7/16" thick and is protected by double hessian wrapping impregnated with hot bitumastic solution.

The Pipe Line is made up of 63 sections with 66 Albion loose flange joints and was manufactured by Messrs. Stewart & Lloyds, Glasgow.

There are 23 flexible ball and socket joints and 4 valves, these specials being provided by Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy.

Fifteen anchor blocks each weighing 17 tons and 11 pairs of Reinforced Cement Concrete anchor piles have been fixed along the Pipe Line.

The total length of the rubble foundations (in various positions) is 1,370 ft.

Three divers were engaged on the work, two from North China, under the supervision of the Government Diver, Mr. Petroff, and the actual laying occupied 57 days, the average rate of progress being over one hundred feet per day.

The discharging capacity of the Harbour Pipe is 3½ million gallons per day at 280 ft. above sea level, at which height the Gardens Service Reservoir is to be built. At lower levels the discharging capacity would be increased.

Satisfactory Tests.

I have received a Report from Mr. Henderson upon the exceedingly satisfactory results of the final pressure test upon the whole Harbour Pipe Line before it was connected to the Land Sections, and in the Report he acknowledges the very valuable assistance he has received from the Port Development Office, of which Mr. Adam Anderson is in charge, and from the Water Works Maintenance Office, now in charge of Mr. Purves, who was previously closely associated with Mr. Henderson on the first section of the Shing Mun Scheme. He further reports that the Netherlands Harbour Works Company (whose representatives are present to-day) carried through their Contract in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, and last, but not least, he very highly commends Mr. Woodward, the Engineer who was in charge of this work, for the marked ability and energy which he has displayed throughout and also Mr. Petroff, the Overseeing Diver, who has worked very long hours under very trying conditions.

Your Excellency, on behalf of the Public Works Department, I would thank you for so graciously coming here to-day to perform the ceremony of opening the valves connecting the Harbour Pipe Line with the Hong Kong Water supply and thus enabling this thirsty Island to obtain some of the superfluous water from the Mainland.

H.E.'S SPEECH.

DREAM OF MANY YERAS COME TRUE.

Mr. Henderson, Assistant Director of Public Works, in charge of Water Works and his staff were then presented to His Excellency by the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, after which His Excellency addressed the company in the following terms:—

Mr. Creasy,—I have the greatest pleasure in accepting your invitation to open the valves which will admit the water of the Shing Mun River to the Island of Hong Kong. Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, to-day we see the dream of many years made true, with possibilities far beyond the present reality. At present we are dependent on the immediate flow of the Shing Mun River for our additional supply to Hong Kong, and until we have large storage reservoirs on the Kowloon side we shall not have made the Hong Kong water supply safe. One reservoir is already under construction, and we hope before long to be able to make a start with the larger and more important reservoir in the Shing Mun Valley. But these reservoirs would be useless without the cross-harbour pipe. The design of the pipe-line, as Mr. Creasy has remarked, has been the subject of much controversy, and the Government found it necessary to send Mr. Henderson to England to discuss the plans with the best expert advisers at home. The result must have been very gratifying to Mr. Henderson, whose design was accepted with very slight modifications. There is an admitted danger in this design, namely that the pipe might be damaged by careless navigation or by a ship dragging its anchor in a typhoon, but we consider the risk one which it is worth our while to take in view of the great saving of expense, and on Mr. Henderson's assurance that repair should be only a matter of a few weeks.

Congratulations.

Mr. Creasy, I offer to Mr. Henderson and yourself and to all those connected with you in the work, our heartiest congratulations on the successful completion of the cross-harbour pipe. It reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and I tender the heartiest thanks of the Colony to the engineers, divers, contractors and all others who have combined to carry out this work so expeditiously and at so reasonable a cost. I wish for this pipe a long life of usefulness to the people of Hong Kong, and I can assure you that even the pipes of Pan could produce no sweeter music in Hong Kong's ears than the music of running water in Mr. Henderson's pipes.

UNDER THE PIER.

His Excellency and party were then conducted under the pier by Mr. Creasy, and the former opened the wash out valve which discharged the water obtained from Shing Mun. The whole party then went on foot to the top of Wardley Street, at its junction with Queen's Road, where His Excellency opened the valve connecting the Harbour pipe with the City mains, by means of a large kep wrapped in red, white and blue bunting. As he moved the key all eyes were turned to the famous fountain which has been dry for so many years. First a tiny jet appeared from the cup upheld by the triton, then as it grew in height other jets sprang up from the upper basin. Each second the water rose higher, till, in a few moments, it was playing freely, much to the excitement of a row of Chinese people gathered along Beaconsfield Arcade.

In a group were the Hon. Sir Shou Son Chow, Mrs. Creasy and Mrs. Wolfe. "My husband says this is the first time he has seen the fountain play," said the latter.

Another voice was heard to remark that the speaker had seen the great sight when the Prince of Wales visited the Colony, while Sir Shou Son Chow said "It makes me feel very old. Last time I saw it I was only a little boy of ten, sixty years ago, I believe it used to play regularly then but I am not sure."

The crowd did not disperse till after 3.30, when the last reluctant drops rose from the fountain after the water had been turned off again for who can say how many years.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.]

Chinese Company.

SQUAD DRILL.

All recruits of the Chinese Company who have not yet passed Part I. of Training Course, will attend at Central Police Station on Thursday, April 3, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for squad drill under P/Sergt. R. J. Hunt. Dress: Mufti.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The class for instruction in police duties and regulations will be held as usual at the Police Training School, Kowloon, on Tuesday, April 1, at 5.30 p.m.

HANDLING OF REVOLVER.

Instruction in aiming, correct grip, and trigger pressing will be given at the Company's Headquarters on Wednesday evening, April 2, at 8 p.m.

Indian Company.

PARADE.

All ranks of the Indian Company will parade at Police Headquarters on Tuesday, April 8, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for drill under P/Sergt. R. J. Hunt. Dress: Winter uniform, belt and cap with white cover. No member may be sent from this parade without leave from the Company Commander.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, April 1. Fall in at the Tsimtsatsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Winter uniform and cap with white cover.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Friday, April 4. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Winter uniform and cap with white cover.

Sharpshooters' Company.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

All members of the Company are reminded of the regular Revolver Practice to be held on Sunday, April 6, at the Kennedy Road Range at 10 a.m. Members will assemble at the Range at that time with their revolvers, belts and rifles.

The Bowen Road Revolver Range has been allotted to the Company for Revolver Practice on Wednesday, April 2. Members will meet at the Range at 9 p.m. with revolvers and belts.

RIFLE CLUB.

All members interested in rifle shooting of the *League type* are invited to a meeting at the office of the Oil/c. Co., on Thursday, April 3, at 5.15 p.m., to consider the formation of a Rifle Club within the Company.

General.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The weekly revolver practice (Voluntary) will take place at the Bowen Road Revolver Range on Wednesday, April 2, from 9 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

(Sgd.) D. L. KING,
D.S.P. (R.).

Hong Kong, March 31, 1930.

SHARE APPLICATION.

OMISSION TO FILE AN ALLOTMENT.

An application was made at the Supreme Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Wood for an extension of time in which to file an allotment of shares in The Pure Cane Molasses Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd.

An affidavit filed by Mr. W. G. Anderson, of 7, Duddell Street, manager of the Company, stated that 6,500 ordinary shares were allotted on January 5, 1929, but owing to inadvertence no return was sent to the Registrar of Companies.

Appearing in support of the application, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), said that the omission to file the allotment was due to an oversight, as a subsequent allotment of shares had been duly filed with the Registrar.

His Lordship allowed 48 hours' time in which to file the return.

OFFICE BURGLARIES.

CHINESE YOUTH SENTENCED FOR ESCAPADES.

The case in which a Chinese youth was charged on three counts of larceny of various articles from the offices of the Canton Trading Association at China Building, the Mitsui Chosen Kaisha at Pedder Street, and the Texas Oil Company, Queen's Building, came up for re-hearing at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday.

The pawnbrokers, with whom some of the articles were pawned, were ordered by the Magistrate to return the property to the respective owners, who agreed to redeem them.

Defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour on each count, or six months' imprisonment at all.

KIDNAPPER IN DOCK.

CHILD IS SOLD IN AMOY, BUT THIEF GETS CHANCE.

A serious charge of kidnapping a boy, five years old, in Shaukiwan was preferred against a Chinese who appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Defendant pleaded guilty.

The police officer prosecuting asked the Magistrate to remanded the prisoner until a few days later, as the child's father was returning to the Colony from abroad. The boy had been sold in Amoy, and if defendant could assist in recovering the child, the police might plead that the case be dealt with leniently.

Magistrate (to defendant): I advise you, for your own good, to leave no stone unturned to recover the child. If you cannot find the child, you will be severely dealt with.

The case was adjourned until next Monday at 10 a.m.

PANICKY RICKSHA MAN.

HURLS FARE IN FRONT OF MOTOR-BUS.

A ricksha coolie who almost caused a fatal accident to his fare was yesterday charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell for driving in a dangerous manner and also for not possessing a licence.

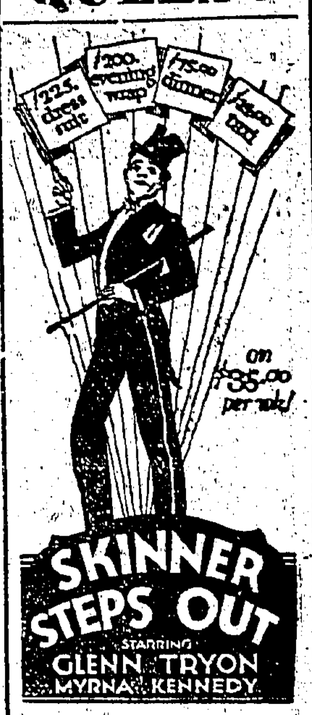
Inspector Alexender, prosecuting, said that at about 6.30 p.m. on March 22 the ricksha coolie was carrying a passenger and coming out of Kamyu Street into Queen's Road Central. The sudden appearance of a bus caused the ricksha coolie to become panicky and he dropped his shafts. The passenger was hurled right in front of bus No. 604. Fortunately the bus driver applied the brakes in time and an otherwise possibly fatal accident was averted. The passenger, however, sustained internal injuries and he had only recently come out of hospital.

Defendant was fined $30 on both charges, $25 or 14 days' for dangerous driving and $5 for plying his ricksha without a licence.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

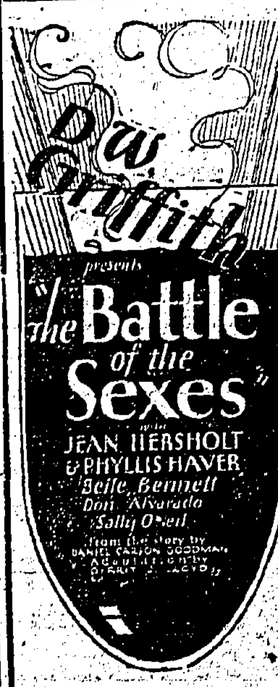
11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.
12.20 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.
1.30 p.m.—Weather report.
5 to 5.30 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.
5.30 to 6 p.m.—Children's programme.
6 to 7 p.m.—European programme of recorded music continued.
7 p.m.—Lesson in Cantonese by Rev. H. R. Wells.
7.30 p.m.—Experimental programme.
8 p.m.—Chinese programme relayed from Ko Shing Theatre until end of play.
9 p.m.—Evening weather report.

QUEEN'S


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See and Hear the latest news of the day
COMEDY
Our Gang *in*
"BOUNCING BABIES"
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

WORLD
The first Love, the first sunrise, The first South Sea Island, are memories apart . . .
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SEE
"MOANA"
ROBERT FLAHERTY'S TRUE PICTURE-ROMANCE OF
LIFE AND LOVE *in* THE SOUTH SEAS
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30 & 7.15—Interpreter.
At 5.15 & 9.20—Orchestra.

STAR


TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 5.30 & 9.20.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, on Lease. SHOP in the Most Central Position of Hong Kong, Facing on Two Main Roads. Early Occupation could be arranged. Rent: Reasonable—Apply Box No. 9242, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [9242

TO LET.—From First May, "5, Stewart Terrace," No. 263, The Peak. Two Storied, Five Rooms, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences Moderate Rent.—Apply DEACONS, Prince's Building. [623

TO LET.—MANSION FLAT in Chiswick, Excellently Situated Opposite Cricket-Ground and Within Three Minutes of First-Class Preparatory Schools. Twenty Minutes from West-End by Bus. Five Rooms with Kitchen, etc. Newly and Attractively Furnished. Night and Day Porters. Rent: £100 A Year. Purchase of Furniture necessary, £240. For further particulars Apply Box No. 9111, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [9111

GODOWN TO LET.

A GODOWN at Whitfield Road. About 2,500 Square Feet Next to Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory. —Please apply KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd. [9031

WANTED.

WANTED a Second-hand MOTOR CAR (Four Seater). Must be Cheap and in Good Condition.—Please send particulars to Box 9182, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [9182

WANTED TO BUY Second-hand "TERRY" SADDLE in Good Condition, Medium Size, for Motorcycle. —State particulars and price to Box No. 9184, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [9184

POSITIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED by an Old Established Firm an Experienced Lady STENO-TYPIST. State Previous Experience and Salary required.—Apply to Box No. 618, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [618

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION CHURCH, Hong Kong—ANNUAL SPRING JUMBLE SALE to be held MAY 9TH. Contributions of Clothing will be gratefully received at the Church Hall any Morning. [622

WELL EDUCATED LADY, undertakes COPYING, correcting, and typing manuscripts of every description in own home. Ten years literary experience. Moderate fees.—Write Box No. 621, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [621

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Few Pieces of First Class BLACKWOOD and CHINA WARE. Going Cheap as Owner is leaving Colony shortly. Inspection any time by application.—Write Box 9235, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [9235

APARTMENT WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM with Part Board; Happy Valley or Causeway Bay District.—Apply Box 9130, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [9130

POSITIONS WANTED.

TWO AMAHS—Mrs. R. T. BARRETT, who is leaving April 12th For Home, wishes to recommend her Baby amah and Wash amah. Over two years service. Write Box 9137, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [9137

TUITION WANTED.

WANTED.—TEACHER for Mechanics (Matriculation Standard) Two or Three Times a Week (Any Day or Time will suit).—State Qualification and Salary required to Box No. 620, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press.* [620

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Civil Service Salaries and Reviews of Local Trade conditions are topics of interest in the "Weekly Press."

Other interesting features are a resume of the fighting in the North and the question of the confiscation of French Mission Property in Canton.

THE PAPER WITH THE YELLOW COVER.

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Parcels of clothes for the H. K. Benevolent Society can be left any day with Mr. Grenham at the Y.M.C.A., City Hall.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHAIRMAN DEALS EXHAUSTIVELY WITH VARIOUS PHASES OF HONG KONG'S TRADE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

MR. A. H. FERGUSON SPEAKS ON THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

MORE ABOUT THE SALARIES COMMISSION REPORT.

"Despite civil war and other internal troubles," said Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith yesterday, when he presided over the annual meeting of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, "China's foreign trade shows little or no sign of diminishing, which is an indication of the great expansion that would occur under more settled conditions."

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, touched on some very interesting subjects, among them being references to the Salaries Commission report, the vagaries of exchange, the new trade statistics department, piracy provention measures and the work which the Technical Committee of Shipping Survey Regulations has been doing.

Mr. A. H. Ferguson, in seconding, spoke on the currency question. He said that money conditions in the Colony were extremely easy and he sounded a note of warning to share speculators, pointing out that investing in shares was a very different thing to speculating in shares, and drew attention to what happened in New York a few months ago. He also reminded his hearers of what happened in Hong Kong in 1925.

FULL REPORT OF CHAIRMAN'S AND SECONDER'S SPEECHES.

In addition to the Chairman, the following members of the General Committee of the Chamber were present:—Mr. W. H. Bell (Vice-Chairman), the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. A. P. Bungey, Mr. V. M. Grayburn, Mr. Paul Lauder, Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Mr. J. P. Warren, and the following co-opted member:—Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.

The following individual members and firms were present:—Mr. C. Champkin, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., the Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. B. M. Talati, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe (Mr. T. G. Paterson), Messrs. Arculli Bros. (Mr. M. P. Madar), The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.) Ltd. (Mr. W. H. Bell), The Bank of East Asia, Ltd. (Mr. Li Tse Fong), The Bank Line, Ltd. (Mr. W. G. Goggin), Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. A. Plummer and Mr. K. S. Morrison), The British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd. (Mr. A. P. Bungey), Messrs. Butterfield & Swire (Mr. T. H. R. Shaw), The Central Agency, Ltd. (Mr. Chas. Wallace), The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (Mr. A. H. Ferguson), Messrs. Chau Yue Teng (Mr. Chau Yue Teng), Messrs. Davie Boag & Co., Ltd. (Mr. N. M. Currie), Messrs. Deacons (Mr. W. E. L. Shenton), Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. P. Warren), The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. H. White), Messrs. Fung Tang (Mr. Wong Tak Kwong), The General Electric Co. of China, Ltd. (Mr. A. B. Raworth), Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd. (Mr. C. G. Mackie and Mr. L. J. Davies), Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. Miskin), Messrs. A. Goeke & Co. (Mr. A. Goeke), Messrs. T. M. Gregory & Co. (Mr. H. M. Gregory), Messrs. W. A. Hannibal & Co. (Mr. H. T. Buxton), The Hong Kong and China Gas Co., Ltd. (Mr. L. J. Blackburn), The Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. D. Butcher), The Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. C. Hall), The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Mr. V. M. Grayburn), The Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd. (Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy), Messrs. J. D. Hutchison & Co. (Mr. T. E. Pearce and Mr. P. S. Cassidy), The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Mr. P. Tod), Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. J. Paterson), The Kailan Mining Administration (Mr. A. C. I. Bowker), Messrs. Keller, Kern & Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. Kern), Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews (Mr. John Fleming), Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. (Mr. C. G. Mackie and Mr. A. E. Martin), Messrs. Maxim & Co. (Mr. Julio Ribeiro), Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. (Mr. T. Takahashi), Messrs. A. B. Moulder & Co., Ltd. (Mr. Wong Oi Kut), The National City Bank of New York (Mr. F. McD. Courtney), The Netherlands Selling Organisation (Mr. Alex. W. Van Andel), Messrs. Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. Lander Lewis), Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. (Mr. W. G. Fischer), Messrs. Rudolf, Wolff & Kew, Ltd. (Mr. C. H. W. Kew and Mr. A. E. Kew), Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd. (Mr. R. Stock), Messrs. H. Skott & Co. (Mr. G. E. Wetton), The Swedish-Chinese Export and Import Co. (Mr. H. A. Pearson), The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. (Mr. Paul Lauder), The Union Trading Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. Jex), The Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. Syme Thomson), Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co. (Mr. J. Owen Hughes), The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. (Mr. T. Namiki), Stewart Bros. (Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin), and Mr. E. R. Price (acting Secretary).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, I shall necessarily be brief. As stated in the report, several important questions, to which the Committee has devoted a great deal of time and thought during the past twelve months, have not yet reached a stage at which they can be publicly discussed. The most important of these subjects is the draft commercial treaty between Great Britain and China, to which you have seen references in the Press. We hope to be able to announce later that our efforts have had good results.

Despite civil war and other internal troubles, China's foreign trade shows little or no sign of diminishing, which is an indication of the great expansion that would occur under more settled conditions. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the urgent necessity for abolishing the excessive internal taxation which so severely restricts the free movement of goods, the volume of trade, and the purchasing power of the peasantry who form the vast majority of the Chinese people, and who are themselves seriously affected, for, to quote a well-known authority on this subject (Sir H. H. Fox) who said:—

> In this matter of irregular taxation the Chinese authorities cannot be charged with discrimination against foreign goods, because reports from all parts of the country go to show that Chinese produce coming down from the interior to be shipped abroad is taxed in many cases even more heavily than imports, chiefly for the benefit of military chieftains. Eggs seem to be singled out for severe treatment: A new laid egg, for instance, on its way from the farm to the port has, in addition to *likin*, to pay customs duty, produce and examination tax, an educational and a charitable tax.

With regard to the proposed abolition of extra-territorial rights, I cannot do better than refer members to the remarks made from the chair at the recent annual meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as to the essential safeguards which will have to be provided in order to protect and develop trade to and from China.

Salaries Commission Report.

You will note from the report that the Committee was asked by the Government for its views on the report of the Salaries Commission, 1929. We are greatly indebted to the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. M. T. Johnson, and Mr. A. Ritchie for serving as a Special Committee to examine the report in detail. The drop in exchange occurred after the Salaries Commission reported and I think the members of that Commission will agree with me when I say that a situation with regard to sterling salaries which they naturally did not envisage has since developed. When our Special Committee was first appointed to consider the subject, an exchange in the neighbourhood of 1s. 8d. appeared to be a likely prospect, but the further drop to 1s. 6d. or thereabouts, places the situation in a new light. The Committee thinks it best, therefore, to withhold from publication, for the present, the comments which were forwarded to the Government on the Salaries Commission Report. Obviously something will have to be done to help Government officials on sterling salaries through the present exchange situation; but it is by no means evident that the method of increasing sterling salaries (already in most cases on a full standard) is the right one, and I imagine that if silver continues at the present very low level, the whole subject may have to be reconsidered from a different angle.

The Committee has been consulted by some of its members as to what increase of salary should be given to employees generally to compensate for the higher cost of living consequent upon a depreciated currency. Sterling exchange compensation arrangements are already made by some firms and it is a matter which must be left to individual action, as circumstances differ so greatly in each case. If present exchange levels continue, a corresponding increase in the cost of living for some will result and firms and companies will doubtless do what they can to help their staffs, though it must be remembered that both employers (whose profits are greatly reduced) as well as employees are affected. Before coming to a decision, one might well take into consideration whether the ordinary standard of living in Hong Kong is not unnecessarily high at the present time, whether, in fact, the individual's ideas on necessary comforts and his general mode of living have not exceeded the growth and rate of progress of the Colony. If such should prove to be the case, to increase salaries at the present time would be tantamount to encouraging a continuation of this state of affairs. There is a point which it is not economically sound to raise salaries which, in the long run, must be considered in relation to trade and this should be borne in mind just as much by the Government as it has to be by commercial concerns. After all, it is the commercial interests who, in the main, pay the taxation which provides the wherewithal for such payments.

Vagaries of Exchange.

Fluctuations in the price of silver and in the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar during the years 1900-1929 are shown in the graph which forms an interesting enclosure to the Chamber's report for 1929. The depreciation, within six months, of more than twenty per cent. in the sterling value of our currency is a fall without precedent in recent years and calls for something more than a general reference to this factor of exchange that, in the past year, has so gravely affected us as a trading community.

Let me state firstly that the question as to whether high exchange or low exchange is, in the long run, beneficial to the Colony, is a doctrinaire point that I prefer not to deal with here. Those whose interests are definitely linked to silver cannot be expected to regard with complacency a shrinkage in the comparative value of their investments. There is, however, a wider view than that afforded from the personal standpoint. The commercial prosperity of this Colony could not have been achieved, nor is it likely to be maintained, without full consideration being given to the economic policy of our neighbours.

Certain it is that the difficulties we have had to face in exchange during the past year are not due to any feeling of insecurity in our currency. So long as we function on a silver standard, we have necessarily to accept the disabilities attaching to that standard, but it has never been urged against us that our metallic reserves are inadequate, that our note issues have been in excess of the public demand, or that any strengthening of our fiduciary obligations could replace *the natural corrective of exchange* fluctuation—which is adjustment of local prices.

The difficulty is that the process of adjustment lags behind the movement of exchange. When, as in the present instance, we are faced with an abnormal fall in the price of silver, due to circumstances out of our control, there must of necessity be a serious disturbance in the state of gold commitments incurred in the over-confident expectation that exchange would function normally within those limits to which we had been accustomed and that we had regarded as covering ordinary business risks.

A Dual Factor.

Two factors stand out very clearly as causing the recent collapse. The first is entirely domestic and may be traced back as far as 1925, when acute political disturbances called for prudent measures for steadying our exchange, that were best carried out by counteracting the downward tendency of silver by a premium on our banknotes that were then, as they have always been, the recognised medium for the settlement of contracts in this Colony.

The second factor is the recent adoption of a gold exchange standard by the Government of Indo-China and the incidence of heavy sales of silver by the Government of India.

As regards the first of these factors, public confidence in the wisdom of this policy was evidenced by a demand for our banknotes that, however gratifying it may have then appeared, became in time a serious embarrassment. Our note issues are, of course, subject to legal limitations. These limitations are sufficiently wide to provide for all conceivable currency needs within the Colony, but they were not designed to encourage, or to cope with, outside demands dissociated from our genuine trade requirements. It is no part of the functions of banking to facilitate the hoarding of money, and when the premium on our notes became unwieldy, a reversion to the strictly silver standard established by law became imperative. The declared policy of the banks to rehabilitate the silver dollar resulted in a heavy fall in exchange, or what was essentially the same thing, a heavy decline in the premium on the paper dollar.

Now, with regard to the second factor, so long as sterling exchange was over silver dollar parity and the silver dollar ranked equally with the paper dollar, it was obviously profitable to mint silver dollars and import them into the Colony. Ordinarily this natural process of supply and demand should have speedily restored us to silver parity, but unfortunately, our demand coincided with the currency adjustment of Indo-China that resulted in abnormally large supplies of silver being placed on the market, and the Government of India, very inopportunely for us, also came out as a heavy seller. Our demand, therefore, was more than met by these adventitious supplies, and the net result is that although we are much nearer parity now than we were six months ago, we are still very inconveniently over it. If we are to get back to silver parity we must look for it further fall in exchange, unless by a fortuitous circumstance the price of silver materially rises.

These two factors have brought about a condition of extraordinary complexity. Silver dollars are still being imported because the operation shows an immediate paper profit, but there is no apparent outlet for them. They are not really needed to supplement our currency and, sooner or later, their dead weight will become a burden only to be relieved by their export as bullion.

I would refer here to a statement made by the Chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the recent annual meeting of shareholders, "It is obvious that a small Colony like our own cannot absorb unlimited silver dollars, and further imports of these are much to be deprecated."

Your Committe concurs entirely in this view and regards with concern the continued importation of silver dollars, not only because the difficulties of handling them are becoming increasingly burdensome to the banks, but also because the problem of their ultimate disposal may very conceivably involve the Colony in even greater difficulties in the future.

In this connection we are gratified to know that the Government has appointed a local Committee of Enquiry into our currency and other cognate matters, with terms of reference sufficiently comprehensive to include all points that have bearing on our present difficulties. We cannot anticipate the findings of that Committee and I will, therefore, only add that we are justified in hoping that its deliberations on these vital questions will be productive of good result.

Merchant members of the Chamber particularly will be glad to know that the department for the compilation of trade statistics is about to resume its operations, and, we hope, more effectively than formerly. Whether this proves to be the case or not, will depend largely upon merchants themselves. I take this opportunity of appealing to all business firms to see that their staffs fill in the forms promptly and, I would add, intelligently, so that the totals of imports and exports at the end of the month, or at the end of the year, as the case may be, are at least approximately correct.

A Field for Co-operation.

There is one aspect of this matter in which, I am advised, the Chamber of Commerce can usefully co-operate with the Government, and I am sure the Committee will be glad to do so. It has been pointed out that in regard to cotton piece goods, for example, one Chinese character is generally used to represent descriptions which, in the import headings, would appear under half a dozen names. If these half a dozen items appear in the export side of the statistics as one item, under one Chinese name, that particular commodity will erroneously appear to be sold more freely than it is bought, and the other five articles will, also erroneously, appear to have been entirely consumed in Hong Kong. I mention this as an example of the way in which the statistics may be vitiated. I hope it will be possible, with the help of certain of our members who have special knowledge of the subject, both from the language and the technical points of view, to assist the Government in preparing an explanatory guide to classification in both English and Chinese.

I gladly acknowledge that the Government have done all they can to overcome the drawbacks which many people complained of in regard to the former system of collecting statistics. Mr. Lloyd, the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, has been most helpful in all our discussions. Under the new system, it will no longer be necessary to send a messenger to the Import and Export Office with a declaration form to be chopped before the cargo can be received or delivered, and, furthermore, documents may be in either English or Chinese. This will obviate the necessity for re-establishing the special occupation of "permit writers," and queueing up at the Import and Export Office with the attendant evil of squeeze, as to which complaints have been made in the past. Merchants will be free to maintain a running log of their imports and exports, without any necessity to group them by commodity or steamer, rendering the combined results, say, once a week. If this work is done as part of the regular routine, I am sure it will be of very little trouble. The procedure has been decentralised to the extent that shipping companies before signing bills of lading or other documents of title will be required to ascertain the name and address of the consignor, and to render, as they do at present, copies of their manifests to the Import and Export Office, but with this additional information. Shipping companies have agreed to give a trial to this system—known as the post-declaration system—which we trust will facilitate the compilation of trade statistics so necessary in these days. It will be appreciated that considerable additional work and responsibility has been thrown upon the shipping companies in this connection, and we trust that importers and exporters will render them every assistance to ensure the success of the new system.

A fine of $250 is provided in the Ordinance for non-compliance with the requirement to render statistical information, but I hope few of our members will have to be haled to the Police Court to receive a course of memory training!

Anti-Piracy Guards.

Turning to shipping questions, during the year the prevention of piracy on British vessels has been prominently before the Committee and it is satisfactory to note that its efforts, together with those of the shipping companies concerned, to secure the provision of properly disciplined and controlled military guards have resulted in freedom of attack for all vessels so provided. Those of us who travel from time to time up and down the China Coast have been impressed by the efficient service rendered by the military guards, and realise that if anti-piracy guards are to be effective in the future, this discipline and control must be maintained.

When His Majesty's Government advised their intention to withdraw these guards on April 1, earnest representations were made that they should reconsider the situation so as to maintain these essentials. The Government have, however, decided that for the future guards will be provided through the Hong Kong Police, but that until this force is available the present system of military guards will continue at the expense of the steamship companies. It is an extraordinary position that in a matter which affects all trading interests the steamship companies should have to incur this exceedingly heavy tax on their enterprise. Recruitment, discipline and control is obviously beyond the scope of the companies themselves and your Committee is of opinion that to be really efficient, these should be maintained by the Naval and Military Authorities. We understand, however, that there will be considerable improvement on the conditions existing prior to the provision of the military guards, and that the new force will be under regular discipline, with proper N.C.O.'s, and that the whole force will be effectively controlled.

(*Continued on Page 7.*)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNUAL MEETING.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.)

Of Importance To Shipping.

I desire to comment upon the special work of great importance to the shipping community which the Technical Committee on Shipping Survey Regulations has been doing since its appointment in February, 1929. The members of this Committee are all busy men and they have been holding frequent meetings in the evenings throughout summer and winter for the purpose of advising as to the adaptation of Board of Trade Rules to local shipping. These rules have naturally had in view mainly European conditions and the Atlantic and Continental trades. Circumstances in the Far East are, of course, very different, and it is simple economics that coolies, carried at very low fares, cannot be given (and would not, in fact, appreciate) accommodation comparable with that provided for, say, a European emigrant to the North American Continent. Furthermore, if the conditions governing the grant of the Hong Kong Passenger Certificate are made too onerous, it will follow that shipping will be driven from the port to the detriment of the whole interests of this Colony, and British shipping companies will find themselves severely handicapped in competing with ships under other registries whose survey requirements are less exacting. Climatic differences also come into the question. More important than all, valuable trades in Eastern waters which have been established and satisfactorily conducted, as long as, or even longer than, the foundation of this Colony, cannot be jeopardised by the imposition of rules framed to meet entirely different conditions. I am glad to say that this has been fully recognised by the Government and its advisers, who have consistently stated that in regard to ships other than foreign-going, Hong Kong is free to make its own rules, adapted in order to meet local conditions.

It is recommended in the Technical Committee's report that the requirements of the new rules should not apply to existing ships, and this suggestion meets with the strong approval of the Chamber.

The area to be included in the Hong Kong Passenger Certificate still awaits settlement. Another important question is the provision in Hong Kong of some machinery comparable to the Consultative Branch of the Board of Trade in London, so that when, on technical questions, differences of opinion arise between shipowners and shipbuilders on the one hand and the Government Marine Surveyors on the other, final decisions may be given without the delay inseparable from an appeal to London.

I will not, on this occasion, go deeply into the subject, as it is full of technicalities which non-shipping members can hardly be expected to study very closely. The Chamber owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Dyer, Mr. Shervell, Mr. James, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Brayfield, Mr. Hunter, Capt. Kennedy and Capt. Skinner for the onerous and valuable work they have done, and we hope will continue to do until a conclusion is reached in this matter.

Vehicular Ferry Service.

I notice that my predecessor in this chair remarked last year that the question of a vehicular ferry service across the harbour appears to be becoming somewhat of a hardy annual. At any rate, it is satisfactory to note, from an official statement recently issued, that the Government has reached a decision on one aspect of the matter, namely that responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the piers will be retained by the Government, and that questions of building the necessary boats out of Government funds, and of the most satisfactory method of running them, if so built, will be further explored. We are assured that these matters are engaging the immediate attention of the Government, so it is hoped that the promulgation of a workable scheme to provide this important addition to local transport facilities will not be long delayed. In the nature of things, it must be some time before ferries are actually put into commission.

It is in advising on subjects of this kind that the recently formed Harbour Advisory Board may be confidently expected to do much useful work. Its first meeting, I hear, accomplished a great deal, and since then matters of considerable moment have been referred to the Board.

The Chamber has continued during 1929 to subscribe, on behalf of a limited number of members, to Reuter's service of commercial telegrams. The cost per member is reasonable and the service seems to be thoroughly appreciated by those who receive it. If other members wish to subscribe, all that is necessary is to get in touch with the office of the Chamber where details are available.

It is gratifying to see that the Chinese Language School has again been well supported. The number of individuals on the roll during 1929 was 46. Twice during the year the number of prospective students awaiting enrolment justified the formation of new classes, each of which, like an excursion train, was run in duplicate, in order to avoid unduly large numbers in one class. Apart from the satisfaction which it gives to see such an awakening of interest in the learning of Cantonese, the sum of $2,838.10, representing surplus of income over expenditure, has been placed against a deficit on the Language School of $3,301.60 as on January 1, 1929, leaving only a deficit of $463.50.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, it will be observed that the total income on general account amounted to $45,076.62 as compared with $44,074.89 the previous year. The surplus of income over expenditure was less this year by some $4,000, due mainly to incorporation expenses of $2,395.43, and increased secretarial expenses.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking several members of the Chamber who have afforded me great assistance in the compilation of this review.

I now move the adoption of the report and accounts, and when this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions which members may desire to ask. (Applause.)

MR. FERGUSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. H. Ferguson, in rising to second the report and accounts, congratulated the Chairman on his very able speech, which was not only enlightening but expressed very concisely the main points of interest to the members of the local Chamber. Continuing, he said:—

I think we can readily infer not only from the Chairman's speech but from the annual report submitted to us, the tremendous amount of work that has devolved upon each member of the Committee, and although it is easy to say that they have been dealing principally with commercial or shipping affairs in which their respective firms are directly interested, I feel sure we owe them a deep debt of gratitude not only for the sacrifice of their individual time but for the conscientious and thorough manner in which they have tackled problems which must have occasioned prolonged discussions and necessitated viewing the subjects from all angles. (Applause.)

When I was asked to second the report (before a copy had reached me) I was hoping it would contain some controversial matter, but I find myself so much in agreement with what has been set down, there seems no occasion for my saying very much.

Unfulfilled Ideals.

I much regret, even if only on the score of trade, that the ideals and aspirations of the Nationalist Government have not so far been realised and that for China Proper the place and security we are looking and hoping for, are still apparently a long way off. Much as we and China's best friends deplore the present unhealthy situation, the Nationalist Government must see for themselves that the root of their trouble is internal, and that any reasonable assistance the Powers could render, were it wanted, is theirs for the asking.

The Salaries Commission.

The Chairman has touched on the salaries question, and I feel sure employers, as far as they reasonably can, will give full consideration to the hardships from which employees are suffering through no fault of their own, and allow some compensation, reasonable and equitable to both parties.

The Salaries Commission seems to have come in for a good deal of criticism recently, but when one considers that at the time of their deliberations exchange was much higher than it is at the moment, every allowance must be made, as no one (not even bankers) could foresee such a tremendous slump in the price of silver.

Currency Problems.

You may expect me to criticise in some way the remarks of the Chairman on the currency question. In the main, I may say here I am in accord with the views he has expressed. Still, there are so many angles from which the problem can be tackled, I doubt if it is possible to get any two persons who have carefully studied the subject, to arrive at a common understanding. It is sometimes not appreciated that it was in order to protect themselves that the Banks were forced in October last to endeavour to return to what was then, and what still is, the legal currency basis. The real difficulty is to find the best method in which our currency, in a practical way, can be aligned effectively to silver. As this is one of the tasks allotted to a Committee of Enquiry, recently gazetted by Government, it would be out of place for me to push forward my views at this meeting. Much as most banks deprecate the further imports of British dollars entirely because they become a dead-weight redundant currency, I need only state that in my opinion to stop at this condemnation will get us nowhere, and it would almost appear necessary for some other exchange corrective to be suggested in order to maintain our rates reasonably close to silver parity.

A Note of Warning.

As you are aware, gentlemen, we have arrived at a time when money conditions in the Colony are extremely easy, and the causes are no doubt well known. There is a strong tendency, therefore, for a great portion of these funds to be diverted to the share-market. I have nothing to say against honest investment in local shares, and after the thin time sharebrokers have experienced for years, we are all glad for their sakes that they are now probably earning a reasonable livelihood. I hope I may be excused if I sound a note of warning. There is a vast difference between investment and speculation. We have become acquainted with what happened in New York a few months ago, and we have our own experience in 1925 to fall back upon. Surely the effects of this share slump are still retained in our memory and in the interests of the Colony I seriously hope we will not allow such a situation to repeat itself. (Applause).

The Accounts.

As regards the accounts, very little comment appears necessary. I notice the cost of the market reports and the annual report are slightly in excess of receipts, but doubtless members' subscriptions take care of this small deficit. I am pleased to see, as regards the Chinese Language School, that the deficiency of the previous year has been all but wiped out by the surplus income over expenditure for 1929. I presume that all that is wanted is for the account to balance, and if the same support to the Language School is given this year, the deficit of $463.59 will doubtless disappear in next year's accounts.

With these remarks I conclude, gentlemen, with regrets for taking up so much of your time. I therefore formally second the resolution proposed by the Chairman for the adoption of the report and accounts. (Applause).

The following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

"That Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming be appointed Auditors to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce at a remuneration of $200 per annum." (Proposed by Mr. F. C. Hall and seconded by Mr. Li Tse Fong).

That the election of the following members by the General Committee since the last annual meeting be confirmed:—Mr. C. Champkin, The Advertising and Publicity Bureau, The American Express Co., Inc., Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hong Kong, Messrs. R. Johnson & Co., The Swedish Chinese Export and Import Co., Ltd., Messrs. James Yau & Co. (Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. H. Bell).

New General Committee.

The following were appointed the General Committee for the ensuing year on the proposal of Mr. Dudley King, seconded by Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy:—Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. J. K. Bousfield, Mr. A. P. Bungey, Mr. V. M. Grayburn, Mr. Paul Lauder, Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, Mr. J. J. Peterson, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Mr. J. P. Warren.

Vote of Thanks.

Sir Henry Pollock, K.C.: "I propose a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Committee for the way in which they conducted the business of the Chamber during the last year."

This was greeted with loud applause.

The New Chairman.

At a committee meeting held subsequent to the annual meeting, Mr. C. Gordon Mackie was elected Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year and Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Vice-Chairman.

MAN WHO "USED" SCISSSORS.

REPORTED TO BE INSANE.

The Chinese who was charged before Mr. Whyte-Smith some time ago with maliciously attacking two women in Temple Street with a pair of scissors and causing them grievous bodily harm, was again before the Magistrate yesterday when another week's remand was ordered.

The defendant was placed under observation and when the Court sat yesterday, the Magistrate intimated that Dr. Cannon had informed him that the defendant was suffering from epileptic insanity. He (the Magistrate) suggested that the defendant should be sent to the asylum, but ordered the remand pending a certified report from the medical authorities of the gaol.

AIRCRAFTSMAN IN COURT.

ANSWERS FIVE TRAFFIC SUMMONSES.

EARLY MORNING SMASH IN NATHAN ROAD.

The motor mishap which occurred in Nathan Road on March 20, in which some men from the Kai Tack Aerodrome were involved, had its sequel at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday when A.C.I. Tower, of the Kai Tack Base, appeared before Mr. Whyte-Smith on the following charges:—

(1) For being intoxicated while driving an unlicensed motor-cycle and sidecar along Nathan Road; (2) For failing to have full control of his machine; (3) For driving without an appropriate driver's licence; (4) For driving an unlicensed motor-cycle, and (5) Driving at a rate which was a danger to the public.

Defendant pleaded guilty to charges 3 and 4 but denied the remaining three, one one of which was withdrawn later and another dismissed.

Giving evidence for the prosecution, Sergeant Boffin said that about 2 a.m. on March 20, he was riding in a ricksha along Nathan Road from south to north, opposite the Orient Tobacco Company, when he heard a cycle coming from behind. The engine was racing and the machine was, apparently, travelling at a good speed. The next thing he knew was, witness continued, that the side car hit the off wheel of the ricksha, throwing the driver and himself over. The cycle then appeared to travel another 100 feet or so and then turned a somersault. He then went to the Mongkok Police Station, where he telephoned for an ambulance. This arrived in due course and conveyed the coolie and himself to the Kowloon Hospital.

Interposing, the Magistrate asked who was in the sidecar, but witness replied that he was not sure—as far as he remembered, there were about five people on the machine. He did not hear any horn being sounded.

Asked if he had any questions to put to the witness, Tower remarked that there was no silencer on the machine at the time, and anyone who knew anything about cycles would agree that if a machine had no silencer on it, it would sound faster than it was actually travelling.

The ricksha coolie corroborated first witness' evidence, after which the Sergeant was recalled and asked if he could say for certain whether he actually saw defendant driving the cycle at the time. He answered in the negative.

Cuts On the Road Surface.

Sergeant Clark was next in the box. He said that on the morning in question he was called at about 2.15 and informed that there had been an accident. He went to the spot, which was near the Orient Tobacco Company, and there he found a ricksha lying broken on the side of the road. Farther on there lay a Harley-Davidson combination with the wheels upturned. That was 101 feet away from the ricksha, and both vehicles were about 2 or 3 yards from the side channel. There was also a skid mark—a short one about 12 feet long—and on the surface of the road were some cuts which gave one the impression that they were caused by some sharp part of the cycle scraping the ground. At this stage defendant asked the officer if it were not possible that the marks were caused by the foot-rests, which, in this particular machine, were rather low. The officer said that it was possible, and that concluded his evidence.

The next witness called by the Police was Dr. D. J. Valentine, of the Kowloon Hospital, who said that on 20th instant, he was called at about 2.30 a.m. we see three men who had been admitted to the hospital as the result of a motor-cycle accident. One of these gave his name as Tower. He was suffering from severe abrasions to the head, face, hands and legs, and considerable bruising, especially the neck. His face was a bit red and congested and he appeared somewhat dazed. He was disinclined to speak much and his breath smelt of alcohol. He was lying in bed then, as he had been too badly knocked about to get up.

The magistrate at this point asked if defendant's utterances were clear, and the doctor answered that he did not speak much, but what little he spoke was clear enough. He was also talking sense.

No—Not Definitely Drunk.

The Aireraftsman asked the doctor if he would say for certain that he was under the influence of liquor, but witness said no.

Further evidence was taken, after which Inspector Nicol asked leave to withdraw the summons for failing to have full control of his machine.

Summing up, his Worship said that there was not enough evidence to prove that Tower was drunk on the night in question. That summons would be dismissed. As regards charge number three, he would impose a fine of $5. For failing to license his machine, the defendant would be fined $10, and as for driving dangerously, a fine

(Continued at foot of next column).

GOVERNMENT AS PLAINTIFF.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE TO A PIER.

FLOATING LOGS DURING LAST TYPHOON.

A claim for damage done to a pier at the Praya East Reclamation during the typhoon of August 22, 1929, was brought by the Government, through the Attorney General, at the Summary Court yesterday before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood). Defendants were the On Cheung Timber Company and Ho Kai Chik, the proprietor.

The Government claimed the sum of $838, alleging negligence on the part of the defendants in allowing a number of logs which had been improperly secured to float about in close proximity to the pier.

Mr. L. R. Andrewes, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. F. C. E. Rendall appeared for the defence.

A foreman of the P.W.D. stated in evidence that he visited the pier on August 21 and noticed nine logs floating near the pier. He warned defendants to move the logs, as they were bumping against the pier and a typhoon signal was up. Two days later witness again went to the spot, when he found that six logs were still there. Three other logs which were underneath the pier had gone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rendall, witness said that only negligible damage was done on August 21. He did not see 100 pieces of American pine, and there were nine logs, not six.

Evidence as to typhoon signals displayed during the period was given by Mr. C. W. Jeffries, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Observatory. Witness produced his records to show that ample warning had been given of the approaching typhoon.

Mr. A. Anderson, P.W.D. engineer, expressed the opinion that the damage might have been caused by a junk. Damaged portions could not be repaired but would have to be replaced. Witness said that the damage would be made good as soon as the Government received the money.

Mr. Rendall: You mean if you succeed in this action, you will repair the pier?—Yes.

Before opening his defence, Mr. Rendall submitted that he had no case to answer. The plaintiff had produced evidence to show the various inspections made, but there was no evidence to show what actually happened on the day in question.

His Lordship held that there was some evidence to point to the damage having been caused by something heavy bumping against the pier.

Defendant's Efforts Fruitless.

Giving evidence from the witness-box, Ho Kai Chik, proprietor of the defendant company, said that on August 21 he took delivery of 100 pieces of American pine from the s.s. Kentucky, and also six Sandakan logs from the Kowloon Godown. The timber was towed to the sea wall near his yard. In the morning, the day of the typhoon, he found that the American pine had been hauled ashore, but not the logs. He then telephoned for a launch but found that none would venture out in such weather.

Witness went on to say that with great difficulty he and his *fokis* managed to secure the six logs together with wire ropes, drove staples into the wood to keep the rope in position, and tied the logs alongside the sea wall. When the typhoon came, the logs broke away and drifted. Witness saw one of the logs strike the pier when it was carried westward. Four of the logs were found the next day in the Naval Yard and one in the middle of the harbour. The sixth log had not been traced and they had looked all round the island for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrewes, defendant said that when they were about to cease work on the night of August 21, the pulley used for hauling the logs ashore gave way and fell into the sea. A new pulley was put in the next morning, but in any case witness agreed that they could not have hauled up all the logs even if the pulley had been in good order. He agreed it was unwise to have brought so many logs to the yard when he knew what kind of weather might be expected.

His Lordship adjourned the case until to-morrow morning to hear legal arguments from both sides.

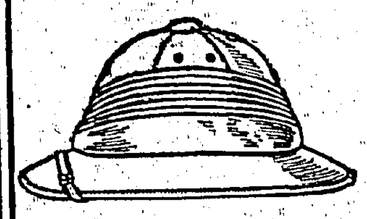
of $30 was imposed. With regard to the damage done to the ricksha and the coolie, he ordered defendant to pay $15 compensation, $12 for repairs to the ricksha and $3 for the coolie who, as a result of the accident, had been out of work for some time. Before making the order for the compensation, the Magistrate explained to the coolie that if he accepted any compensation, he would not be able to make any further claim on the driver.

SUMMONS WITHDRAWN.

The summonses against Commander Maxwell, Car No. 2823, were withdrawn. Asking his Worship's permission to do so, Inspector Nicol said he was acting under the instructions of the I.G.P.

POWELL'S

Announce arrival of New Spring Goods.



SUN HELMETS
in
CORK AND PITH
Guaranteed Sun and Rainproof.
All Sizes in Stock
From 6⅞ to 7⅝
Prices from $9.75 to $25.00.
For
NAVAL, MILITARY
or
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PALM BEACH,
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GABERDINE,
VIYELLA,
SILK
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FLANNEL
SUITINGS
in many Smart Designs and Colourings.

White Drills and Linens
in reliable qualities

UNDERWEAR
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Columbia New Process RECORDS
The WORLD'S FUNNIEST RECORDS
"TWO BLACK CROWS"



1652 D—IN HADES
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ALSO PARTS: 1 & 2, 3 & 4, 5 & 6.

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LADIES' SECTION

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CRETTONNE SUNSHADE
WITH HAT & BAG.

ALSO

DUVAL'S

WASHING SILK DRESSES
IN
A CHARMING RANGE OF STYLES
AND
COLOURS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONG KONG BRANCH OF THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

FATHER MACDONNELL, S.J., will deliver a Lecture on

LITERARY LINKS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

AT

5.30 P.M. TO-DAY (TUESDAY)

in the

CATHEDRAL HALL.

R. G. BIRCH,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
[9241

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONG KONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE OF FOURTH DIVIDEND OF $15.00 PER CENTUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A FOURTH DIVIDEND of $15.00 Per Centum has been declared payable to Creditors in this matter, and that the Same may be received at Our Offices on WEDNESDAY, the 2ND DAY OF APRIL, 1930, or on Any Subsequent Day except SATURDAY Between the Hours of 10 A.M. and NOON.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,
S. HAMPDEN ROSS,
Liquidators,
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 31st Mar., 1930 [9243

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1930, Commencing at 2 P.M.

The First Bell will be Rung at 1.30 P.M.

MEMBER'S ENCLOSURE

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No one without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting Non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at $5.00 for Gentlemen and $2.00 for Ladies, are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for payment of all Chits, &c.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges (limited to Two) for the Free Admission to the Member's Enclosure of Wives, Lady relatives and Friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On no pretext will Children be permitted in their Enclosure during the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is $1.00 for all Persons including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac Men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB during the Race Meeting.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN.
Secretary.
9240]

G. R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALTED TENDERS in Triplicate, which should be Clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRY," will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S Office until NOON of MONDAY, the 14TH DAY of APRIL, 1930, for the Occupation for a Period ending 31st DECEMBER, 1931, from the Date of Notification of Acceptance of Tender, of any or either of the Pieces or Parcels of Ground referred to in the Schedule hereunder, shown colored Red on Plan signed by the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS and dated 7th MARCH, 1930, but subject to Certain Conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Receipt to the effect that the Tender has deposited in the COLONIAL TREASURY a Sum as stated in the Schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry as a pledge of the *bona fides* of his offer, which Sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions, should the Tender be accepted.

Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained from the office of the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE

Quarry No.	Locality.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Annual Fee.	Deposit with Tender.
K'loon Qy. No. 1	Shek Shan	1·91	$2,000	$200
K'loon Qy. No. 2	Shek Shan	3·13	$3,500	$350
K'loon Qy. No. 4	Ma Tau Kok	1·00	$ 900	$100
K'loon Qy. No. 5	Ma Tau Kok	1·27	$ 900	$100
K'loon Qy. No. 6	Hok Un	·46	$ 100	$100
New K'loon Qy. No. 1	K'loon Tong	·92	$ 280	$100

HAROLD T. CREASY,
Director of Public Works.
Hong Kong, 28th Mar., 1930. [9239

AWARDED 50 GOLD & PRIZE MEDALS.



IT NEVER VARIES!

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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[5]

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

AFTER MARCH 30TH, Our Offices will be REMOVED To FRENCH BUILDING, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 3RD FLOOR.

P. M. PINGUET & Co.
[9228

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 31ST, 1930 THE OFFICES OF THE

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

WILL BE SITUATED ON THE 2ND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

GENERAL OFFICE: C. 1436.
SECRETARY'S " C. 3613.
[9204

NOTICE.

W. G. JACKSON, LTD. of Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1., are pleased to announce that they have made many friends by their consistent success in introducing men returning from the East to suitable Directorships, Partnerships, or Employment at Home. Correspondence with this old-established and reliable House is invited from all others about to return.

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Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON,

Detached and Semi-detached Villas Modern Construction with Garage.

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Flats with Modern Conveniences.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m., stated:—

An area of high pressure extends from the Yangtsze Valley to N.E. Japan. The V shaped depression now lies to the East of the Loochoos. The shallow depression near Tourane appears to be filling up.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds; moderate; generally cloudy; some rain.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN.—On March 27, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, DELIA BUCHANAN, aged 36. Dearly beloved wife of GILBERT BUCHANAN, chief engineer of the s.s. Wenchow.

POPOVICH.—On March 26, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, ANTOINE POPOVICH, aged 59, manager of the Savoy Hotel.

SCOTCHMOOR.—On March 28, at Shanghai, JAMES GEORGE SCOTCHMOOR, Shanghai Gas Co., aged 27 years.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4311.

London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 1, 1930.

OUR "COUSINS" AND US.

IT is somewhat strange, and no less sad, that within a few days of writing on the possibility of serious Anglo-American friction comes news of a savage and scurrilous attack upon the British Prime Minister by a section of the American Press. All decent citizens of the United States—whatever they may think about naval disarmament in general, and Anglo-American co-operation in particular—will deplore the grossly offensive tone of the open letter addressed by the HEARST papers to Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD. There may appear to be reasons for doubting his sincerity and his motives, but if it is desired to give expression to such doubts, those opinions could and should be stated in courteous terms. The HEARST references to "half-caste American correspondents of international-minded metropolitan newspapers" we need not concern ourselves about. The contemporaries for which Mr. HEARST has such contempt are well able to look after themselves, but why it should be considered necessary personally to abuse Mr. MACDONALD is not easy to explain—other than as another definite attempt to inflame anti-British feeling among the American people.

A few days ago we dealt in these columns with a book written by Mr. LUDWELL DENNY entitled "America Conquers Britain," and described by the author as a record of economic war. In that most interesting — though provocative — volume extensive reference is made to what is called "the dear cousin myth." There is, according to Mr. DENNY, a disquieting similarity between Anglo-German relations of yesterday and Anglo-American relations to-day. In reply to those who argue that, blood being thicker than water, war between Britons and Americans is unthinkable, the author asks if brother can fight brother as in the North and South struggle, by what costly forgetfulness can anyone assume that cousin will refuse to fight cousin because of kinship? Mr. DENNY is of opinion that all the talk about cousins on either side of the Atlantic has created more friction than friendship, and is chiefly responsible for the tendency of each to exaggerate the faults and failings of the other—as cousins are apt to do. As a matter of fact, although there is a bond of common language between the British and American peoples, only one-third of the population of the United States is of British stock, and rarely does one find an American of any heritage or class who thinks of Britain as his motherland. No less than 63 per cent. of the American people are of non-British descent, but the older Anglo-Saxon stock—although in numerical minority—rule the country socially, commercially, and politically. An attempt is in process of being made to wrest this control from the older ruling class, and the Great War, together with post-war political and economic developments, have accelerated this spirit of revolt.

In other words, then, according to Mr. DENNY—who should certainly know the facts—the anti-British sentiment which exists in the United States is not solely directed against Great Britain but is also against those Americans who exercise control over national affairs, and are suspected of pro-British leanings. Mr. DENNY says quite frankly that it is very generous of English publicists to be amused rather than hurt by the occasional outbursts of anti-British "hate," but the fact is that this movement is one of the most fundamental developments of American social and political life. It cuts across every major American problem, whether of domestic or international policy. "Big Bill" THOMPSON is not the buffoon he is believed to be by British observers, but a shrewd politician. He has demonstrated that an unscrupulous campaign of hate against Britain is the quickest way to win votes in the second largest city in the United States. Although it is true the THOMPSON Administration collapsed as a result of its own rottenness, the anti-British forces which raised the now discredited "boss" to power have not collapsed with him, but are as strong as ever. Mr. ALBERT E. SMITH—who in 1928 received the largest popular vote ever given to a Democratic presidential candidate — represents the anti-British group now struggling for power against the domination of an older ruling class. Mr. HOOVER himself was dubbed "Sir 'Erbert" in order to ridicule his allegedly pro-British sympathies. Knowledge of these sidelights upon American politics helps to explain—though not to excuse—the latest HEARST outburst.

While it would be easy to exaggerate the importance of the attack which has been made on the Prime Minister of Great Britain, it would be foolish to treat the incident as of no consequence whatever. It is at least a sharp reminder that Anglo-American differences are not so easy to settle as the "common bonds" between them would seem to make possible. The real charge—if such it can be called—now made against Mr. MACDONALD is that he is doing his utmost to help create a pacifist "inferior navy" sentiment in the United States. This is an old grievance which has been revived. Fear of Great Britain has disappeared since the war, but the "inferiority complex" continues to breed suspicions of hidden plans of aggression. Even Mr. HOOVER, in his presidential campaign, said that a mercantile marine under the American flag was not only essential to foreign trade "but to our defence"—as a naval reserve. The war on British shipping started when it was decided for strategic and commercial reasons to put a larger American mercantile fleet on the seas at all costs. Not only are foreign-owned ships excluded from the coastal trade, but foreign-built vessels also—which hits Britain again. It has been even suggested that foreign ships using American docks should pay extra tolls in return for the privilege of engaging in trade with United States ports. In Canada, in South America, and in the Far East there is economic conflict between British and American interests. The struggle for export markets and for raw materials is getting keener, and a state of economic war already actually exists. Here lies the real danger of the HEARST outbursts. By such methods it would be very easy to inflame American public opinion, not to the extent of declaring war, but to a degree which would make impossible any real co-operation between the United States and other nations to attain such aims as are contemplated by the Conference now sitting in London. And that, though not exactly disastrous, would be a bitter disappointment.

News and Views.

Silk forwarded from here by Empress of Asia on March 5, arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on March 27, having been 22 days in transit.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 15 amounted to 91,857 tons, and the sales during the period to 116,355 tons.

A Canton report says that talkies will be seen and heard for the first time in that city in the immediate future. The Chung Wah Theatre is installing talkie apparatus and Paramount pictures will be screened as soon as the equipment is installed.

According to a report made to the Police, a cargo coolie was working in the No. 2 Hold on board the s.s. Kumsang when the hatch cover fell on him, causing injuries to the head. The man was removed to Hospital where his condition is reported as being very serious.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank notifies that the rate of interest for gold dollar and sterling advances made against bills from America to the East will be reduced from 6½ per cent. to 6 per cent. p.a. on and after April 1 next. Bills negotiated at a higher rate than 6 per cent. p.a., if past due or renewed, will continue to bear interest at the higher rate.

The case in which a Chinese boy was before the Kowloon Magistrate on the charge of describing five circles in succession on his bicycle in Kan Su Street was dismissed, the magistrate holding that it was impossible to do a thing like that in such a narrow street.

There is growing opposition among the Europeans in Ceylon to a proposal to impose income tax. Mr. T. L. Villiers, European Member of the Legislative Council, said recently that the proposals were totally unsuitable, and would seriously retard the development of the country.

Three workmen of the Taikoo Docks met with accidents on Sunday and had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital. A coolie had his right hand crushed between the buffers of two trucks while another coolie accidentally receive a blow with a hammer. The third case was that of a paint-scraper, who sustained a fractured skull when he dropped off from a staging.

In the course of an order issued last Thursday, the Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai says that, in spite of the Ministry of Interior forbidding people to retain their queues, many coolies, and illiterate people still fail to get rid of them. Within three months from date, the order continues, all people must get rid of their queues, failing which, they will be made to do so by force.

We have received a further letter from Mr. J. M. D'Almada Remedios, with regard to the statements of Mr. Tseung Fu Kwong, during his examination in bankruptcy. Correspondence dealing with the questions raised, passing between Mr. E. L. Agassiz, the Official Receiver and Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, is also enclosed. Owing to pressure on our space these communications have been held over, but will appear in our issue of Wednesday.

Mr. Van Lear Black, and his pilots Messrs. G. Geijsendorffer and J. B. Scholte, were entertained in Shanghai at a tea in their honour given by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lunt, who recently returned to Shanghai after spending almost three years in Baltimore, at 350, Yu Yuen Road on March 27. Besides Mr. Black and his pilots, the party included among others, Mrs. Milton D. Purdy, wife of the U. S. Judge of the American Court for China, Consul General and Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul General F. E. H. Groenmann, and Mrs. P. H. Dunbar, president of the American Women's Club.

A Canton paper says that a number of workmen who were engaged on Thursday afternoon in the construction of the race course outside the city dug out of the earth a very strange fish, with a head like a snake's and a coloured body about a foot long like that of a common fish. It swam, but could live without water. It is believed by the Chinese that this strange creature belongs to a very poisonous tribe of "snake-fish"—known as the Fa Kut Lung. Anyone eating it, the Chinese claim, is sure to die instantly, and in half an hour or so, the victim's body is supposed to undergo a physical transformation of a nature too harrowing to relate in detail.

All Fools' Day.

Persons who delight in playing practical jokes will be in their glory to-day. More tricks, false telephone-calls, and countless other pranks will be played on gullible individuals who forget it is "April Fool's Day" than at any other time in the year. Last April 1 the Zoological Gardens in New York estimated it had received more than a thousand telephone calls from people asking to speak to "Mr. Fox," Bear, Wolf, and other names of animals there. They reported a long-distance call from a man in Pennsylvania who said that someone had left a memo on his desk to call "Mr. Fox at Fordham 5560," the number of the Zoo. The New York Aquarium cut of all its trunk lines on the day last year, and only allowed official calls to come in. An extra operator was necessary at Bellevue Hospital to handle its telephone traffic, which was larger than usual. The exact origin for this over-abundant amount of "humour" on the first of April has never been quite satisfactorily explained. Several explanations are given. One is that it is something of a relic celebrating the New Year, which began at the vernal equinox, March 25, and concluded on April 1. Another, coming from India, gives March 31 as the "Feast of Huli," on which the chief amusement of the natives is to fool each other. The third, from Great Britain, gives the first of April as a day of general festivities. It apparently was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century, however, that making "April fools" was a common custom in England. In Scotland the day's activities are known as "Hunting the Gowk," which means "hunting the cuckoo," "Cuckoo" there, as in many lands, is a term of contempt. In Spanish America, "Innocents' Day," equivalent to April Fool, is celebrated in November, and the hoaxes perpetrated extend to the publication of sensational but unfounded stories in the newspapers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE COMPOSITION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Even before the appearance last Saturday morning of the *Government Gazette*, the composition of the Currency Committee announced therein had been known. Criticism was freely expressed as to the Committee's constitution. In giving forceful expression to such criticisms in their editorial columns on Monday, both the morning newspapers have corrected a large section of public opinion on a vital commercial question that has exercised the public mind for some months past.

Your criticisms are directed, first, at the inadequacy of Chinese representation on the Committee; and, secondly, on the desirability of conducting the enquiry in public.

It has been heard that the omission of one or two Chinese bankers on the Committee has not been due to an oversight, nor the neglect to include the managing proprietor of any one large Chinese firm of importers and exporters purely accidental. In other words, for both these obvious omissions it is alleged that good and sufficient reasons can be advanced. What these cogent reasons are the public are curious to know.

That the principle of Chinese representation has been admitted is manifest from the inclusion of the junior Chinese unofficial member of the Legislative Council. This official recognition of the necessity for and wisdom of Chinese representation makes the inadequacy and the hiatus of the representation of Chinese banking and mercantile interests all the more glaring. This sin of omission has been promptly reproved by the Press.

It is not too late for the defect in the Committee's constitution to be remedied. Now that it has been so strongly brought to the notice of the authorities and also the grievance until to-day tacitly entertained, of the lack of sufficient consideration for the large preponderating Chinese business interests of Hong Kong, it is hoped that the cause for the complaint will be promptly removed and the balance of representation adjusted by the introduction of a more or less fair numerical proportion that should secure the advantage, in the public interest, of Chinese advice based on a practical knowledge of such an extraordinarily complex problem. Suitable and complete Chinese representation is conspicuous by its absence on the Committee just at present. The Chinese think so; they say so, and their opinion has found expression in the columns of the English newspapers.

As to the suggestion for the admission of the Press in the course of the inquiry, there is everything to gain in the evidence of the witnesses being reported in the newspapers. The discretion of the editors can be implicity relied on for the suppression of any evidence from publication when a request is made by the Chairman to withhold any answer or statement the publication of which is considered detrimental in the public interest.

The tendency for meetings concerning public affairs to be held *in camera* is a growing one. The defence for this closed-door method at best can only be a poor one. The system should be discountenanced, if not seriously condemned, as a retrograde policy. Public questions affecting the public weal should receive the widest publicity in their discussion.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. BRAGA.

Hong Kong, March 31.

KOWLOON LADY ROBBED.

CLOCK AND SILVER SPOON STOLEN.

Mrs. F. N. Booth has made a report to the Police that some person entered her room at Airlie House, Nathan Road, some time between 10 a.m. and noon on Saturday and stole a silver clock valued at $50. The clock, which was taken from the mantel piece, bore the monogram "M.N." Later in the day the lady also lost a silver spoon valued at $5, from the dining room.

A man has been arrested in connection with the theft and he will be brought before the Magistrate in due course.

Looking Back 25 Years.

SIR:—In view of the increasing popularity of Kowloon for European residence, I am at a loss to understand why there has not yet been a club established therein for social and other purposes among the numerous Kowloonites. I hope some of your readers on the Peninsula will take up the matter, and call for a meeting to give the subject a formal discussion.—I am Yours, etc., A Would-be Kowloonite."—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, Apr. 1, 1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Yesterday morning some mischievous person stole the locks and fastenings off the monkey-house in the Botanic Gardens. Three of the animals escaped in consequence, but two have since been recaptured.—*Hong Kong Daiy Press*, March 1, 1880.

NEW CITY RISES ON ASHES OF OLD.

TOKYO RECONSTRUCTED AFTER SIX YEARS.

HONG KONG'S HELP GETS GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary correspondence between the Government and the Consul-General for Japan, Hong Kong, relating to the reconstruction of Tokyo:—

H.I.J.M.'s Consulate General
Hong Kong,
March 24, 1930.

SIR,—Under the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, after nearly six and a half years' labour and expenditure of eight hundred million yen, the programme of reconstruction of Tokyo which was destroyed by earthquake and fire in September, 1923, has been almost completed, and that the celebration for rebuilding of Tokyo is to be held in that capital city on this day, March 24, with the participation of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.

On this solemn occasion, I have the honour to express, in the name of the Government of Japan, my sincere appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the generous sympathy and kind help afforded by your Government and people in the event of that most horrible catastrophe.

Please be good enough to convey my sense of gratitude to the Officer Administering the Government and the people of this Colony.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. YOSHIDA,
Acting Consul-General of Japan.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hong Kong,
March 31, 1930.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated March 24, 1930, conveying the welcome news that the programme of reconstruction of Tokyo, which was destroyed by earthquake and fire in 1923, has been almost completed, and that the celebration for the rebuilding of Tokio was to be held on March 24 last, with the participation of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, and expressing the thanks of your Government for assistance rendered by the Government and people of this Colony.

Your letter has been laid before His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, who directs me to request you to convey to the people of Japan the congratulations of this Colony, not only upon the courage displayed by them in the face of a calamity of unparalled magnitude, but also upon the successful completion of their heroic task of rebuilding one of the great cities of the world.

I am also to state that the Colony of Hong Kong takes pride in having been able to afford some assistance to the people of Japan in the hour of their need, and feels assured that such co-operation has cemented yet more closely the ties of friendship which have ever bound together the Japanese and British nations.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. R. HALLIFAX,
Colonial Secretary.

DR. WELLINGTON ON MALARIA.

MR. BRAGA THINKS OF INTEREST TO CHINESE.

At to-days meeting of the Sanitary Board the Honourable Mr. J. P. Braga, will ask:—

"i. Will the Government undertake the translating into Chinese of the lecture delivered by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services on the subject of malaria?

ii. Will the Government cause to be printed, in separate pamphlet forms, in English and Chinese, the said lecture for distribution at such times and to such persons and educational and other institutions as may be considered most beneficial in connection with health propaganda in the Colony?"

A minute will be submitted by the President relative to the appointment of a Committee to consider the Estimates for the Sanitary Department for 1931.

Another minute will be submitted by the President relative to the by-laws governing eating houses.

CHATER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chater Memorial Scholarship of the value of $300 a year has been awarded to Mr. E. L. Gosano who passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Hong Kong in November, 1929, from St. Joseph's College. Mr. Gosano has been admitted to the Medical Faculty of the University.

CURRENCY REFORM ADVOCATED.

KEMMERER COMMISSION REPORT ISSUED.

NATION-WIDE SYSTEM URGED.

[REUTER'S PACIFIC SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, March 29.

The report of the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts, submitted last November to His Excellency T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, a very lengthy document running into 206 pages, has just been published.

The Commission spent the whole of 1929 in China investigating financial conditions. The report, after laying down a Project of Law for the gradual introduction of a gold-standard currency system in China, gives an historical sketch and report on the present condition of the currency, followed by a scheme for its reform and an explanation, at length, of specific provisions of the gold-standard project, with relevant appendices concerning exchange rates, silver and the circulation of coins and paper-money throughout the country.

TWO THINGS NEEDED.

Dealing with the proposed gold-standard, the report says:—

Currency reform, which is urgently needed in China, should involve two things—the replacement of the present confused currencies by a uniform and nation-wide currency system, and the introduction of the gold-standard. The chaotic condition of China's currency is a serious handicap to trade and to the development and prosperity of the country. China is the only important country to-day upon the silver standard. The silver standard is also a great handicap to China, particularly in the disturbing effect it has upon the country's foreign trade, and in the difficulties it creates in the management of the Government's finances, since government receipts are almost wholly in terms of silver, while a large part of the payments are fixed in terms of gold.

The project of law in the Kemmerer Report provides for the gradual introduction of a qualified form of the gold-exchange standard, and arranges for the permanent retirement from circulation of the various monies now in use, thus giving China a national and uniform gold currency system.

New Gold Unit.

The new gold currency unit, for which the name "sun" has been suggested, is to contain 60,1866 centigrams of pure gold and therefore to have a value equivalent to 40 cents in United States currency ($2.50=G.81), to 1s. 7.7265d. sterling, and to 0.8025 Japanese gold yen. This unit was selected largely because it is of practically the same value, in terms of gold, as the silver dollars now current in most parts of China. The shift from the present silver unit to a gold unit of approximately the same value should involve little if any disturbance to prices, wages and the relationship between debtors and creditors. If an individual, for example, receives 100 dollars a month on the present basis he would presumably receive 100 suns a month on the gold basis, and where an article now costs him one dollar it would presumably then cost him one sun.

The Project provides for silver coins of one sun, 50 cents and 20 cents; nickel coins of 10 cents and 5 cents; and copper coins of 1 cent, ½ cent and 1/5 cent. The smallest copper coin is not to be minted unless an urgent need for such a coin appears. The Project does not provide for the minting of gold coins. The gold standard does not require the coinage or circulation of gold, and most countries to-day on the gold standard do not have gold coins in active circulation. The Project provides, however, for the maintenance of the parity of all coins with the value of a fixed gold unit, and, provides a mechanism whereby the amount of currency in circulation will vary in the same manner as the amount of currency varies in such countries as the United States or Great Britain as a result of actual imports and exports of gold. The proposed system thus provides the essential features of the gold standard, but without the coinage or circulation of gold.

Fiduciary Coins.

All of the coins, including the silver sun, are to be fiduciary, and maintained at a parity with gold by means of unlimited redemption in drafts on gold-standard countries, or in gold bars, at the option of the Government. Although the Project gives the Government the option of redemption in gold bars, it is expected that this form of redemption will be rarely if ever used.

In order to provide for redemption and to provide for the sale abroad of drafts payable in Chinese money, a gold-standard trust fund is to be established. The Fund is to amount to at least 35 per cent. of the value of the coins in circulation, and is to be divided into two parts. Part I. is to consist of gold and certain kinds of foreign credits payable in gold. Part II. is to consist of gold-standard coins in China, and metal purchased for coinage purposes. Part I. will be held in two or three foreign financial centres, at the outset probably only in New York and London, and will earn interest for the Government. This part of the Fund is to be used only for the redemption of coins in China by means of drafts as already mentioned.

A Buffer Fund.

Part II. of the Fund, consisting of Chinese coins and metal for coinage purposes, will provide a supply of new currency as the need arises, or will take up the slack if the currency should become redundant. Thus Part II. will constitute a buffer fund, regulating automatically the supply of currency in China to changing trade needs. An excessive drain on Part I. of the Fund will be checked automatically by a contraction of the currency in China, the currency redeemed going into Part II. of the Fund where it will be locked up.

The administration of the Fund and of the gold standard is to be intrusted to a Currency Department in the Ministry of Finance. An examination of the Fund may be made at any time by the three bankers' associations of Shanghai, by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai or by the Central Bank.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

EXPERT EXAMINATION OF DRAFT TREATY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 30.

The British and Egyptian negotiations will be formally and publicly opened in the Locarno Room at the Foreign Office to-morrow morning, when speeches will be made by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, and the Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha.

After this session it is probable that the negotiations will develop into an expert examination of the existing draft of the treaty. That draft, embodying proposals for a lasting and honourable settlement of the British Egyptian question, was drawn up in agreement by Mr. Henderson and by Mahmoud Pasha and published last August.

Mr. Henderson, who in a covering note described the proposals as representing the extreme limit to which he could recommend to the British Government to go, undertook that if the proposals were ratified by the Egyptian Parliament, he would at once submit them to Parliament in London, with a view to the conclusion and ratification of the treaty carrying them into effect.

Delegates Welcomed.

LONDON, March 31.

Mr. Henderson is principal British delegate, and Premier Nahas Pasha is the principal Egyptian delegate at the conference to negotiate the Anglo-Egyptian political issues.

Mr. Henderson in extending the British Government's welcome at the public opening, which was held at the Foreign Office, said they had met to seal, by treaty, the friendship of two peoples whose interests were identical in many respects and refused to contemplate the possibility of failure.

He declared Egypt should be enabled as a free independent sovereign State to play her part in comity of nations befitting her ancient greatness and modern progress.

Nahas Pasha replying said: Past failures of negotiations had not discouraged them in their determination to reach a loyal understanding with Britain. They were convinced the task would be successfully achieved and it was only natural for Britain, the "mother of liberty," to joyfully greet the entry of Egypt, the "mother of all civilisation," into the League of Nations.

The conference then sat privately.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

A NEW CRISIS REPORTED.

A SENSIBLE REDUCTION OF TRAGEDY ON LAKE REQUIRED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 30.

The Naval Conference is continuing its attempt to find a formula which will fill the gap between the somewhat vague phrasing of article 16 in the League of Nations' covenant and France's definite demand for security.

While it is recognised that the task is most difficult, there is always the possibility of obtaining a definition satisfying all concerned. It is with this hope that the discussions are proceeding and article 16 is being closely examined.

To-day's development consisted in conversations between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Signor Grandi at Chequers in regard to Italy's interest in any new definition of article 16 and in the discussions of the formula.

The official British spokesman emphasised that Britain was anxious to do the utmost for peace, but any further military commitments were absolutely impossible.

The British delegation met at Downing Street to-night after Mr. MacDonald's return from Chequers and the meeting of the heads of the delegations was fixed for March.

Quest for Formula.

The newspapers give prominence to reports of a new crisis in the Naval Conference. They declare that the British and French experts, who have been searching for a formula to reconcile the Franco-British viewpoints, have reached a complete deadlock.

Press Opinion.

LONDON, March 31.

Whilst newspapers generally agree that the Naval Conference is deadlocked, the *Daily News* declares it has been marked by the *rapprochement* of British and French views, and adds, "If they can be carried a little further a sensible reduction of the French tonnage figures may be anticipated, with some confidence, but if it cannot the Conference, so far as a Five-Power understanding goes, will fail."

Action Cannot Be Delayed.

The general feeling in Conference circles, last night, is said to have been that decisive action could not be delayed longer, and that by Friday, when a plenary session will be held, every delegation must be prepared to state its position publicly.

Success or failure to achieve a Five-Power treaty will depend very largely on discussions at negotiations during interval.

Japan's Reply.

TOKYO, March 31.

The instructions to the Japanese delegation are virtually certain to be despatched to London to-morrow afternoon.

It is expected they will be of a conciliatory nature accepting the proposed terms with certain reservations.

Firstly, ensuring acceptance does not imply Japan's readiness to give up her demands of 70 per cent. of 8-inch gun cruisers permanently.

Secondly, that Japan is allowed to carry out a certain amount of Naval construction between now and 1936, for the purpose of giving employment to skilled dockyard workers in the meantime.

The Foreign Office completed the instructions this morning, and will show them to Naval experts this evening, but it is understood they will be sent to the Cabinet to-morrow unaltered whether the Naval experts approve or disapprove.

It now only remains to obtain the Cabinet's approval, which is practically assured, after which the Emperor's sanction will be asked.

Japanese Delegation Ignored?

TOKYO, March 31.

Admiral Kato, Chief of the Naval Staff, speaking to the Press, declared that so long as the Government decided its attitude to the American proposal he himself would refrain from making the matter a political issue.

In the meantime the Navy Office is reported to be angered at Press dispatches from London reporting that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is ignoring the Japanese delegation, and has communicated direct with Tokyo, through the British Ambassador, stating that the responsibility of the failure of the Conference will revolve on Japan if they refuse the proposed compromise.

DISCOVERY OF NEW MOUNTAIN.

HIGHER THAN MT. EVEREST.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, March 30.

It is reported that Dr. Joseph Rock, Director of the National Geographic Society's expedition to South-West China and Tibet, who has just returned to America, has discovered a higher mountain than Everest in the Himalaya range.

GANDHI'S PLANS FAIL.

GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, March 30.

A Government communique states that the report that large scale resignations of village officers at Gujerat, resulting from Gandhi's campaign in that area, is exaggerated. Only one talati (village accountant) and 74 patels (village headmen and revenue collectors) have resigned, many since have sought revocation.

Others despite there alleged resignations, are carrying on their duties.

Most of the resignations were obtained through local intimidation, such as the refusal of water, notices of eviction from houses, and other inducements.

AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN FOUND.

ALL "O.K."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, March 31.

"The search party has arrived, all O.K."

The above message which has been received from Wyndham, North Australia, relieves the anxiety regarding the fate of the stranded airmen, Smith and Shiers, who had just previously wirelessed for food.

DEATH OF MR. R. G. SHAW.

FIRST HUSBAND OF LADY ASTOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, March 30.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Gould Shaw, the first husband of Lady Astor, from whom he was divorced in 1903 when he married Miss Mary Converse. A member of a well-known Boston family.

Mr. Shaw was a prominent sportsman and an enthusiastic polo player.

A DIVERSION FROM POLITICS.

JOURNALISTS WIN SPELLING COMPETITION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Members of the United States' Congress were worsted last night in a spelling contest between members of Congress and Washington newspaper correspondents.

The Congress men were obliged to retire one by one before stumbling-blocks such as "eleemosynary," "referable," and "stalactite." The last surviving member of the Congress representatives broke down over the spelling of "kimono," giving it a final "A" instead of "O."

A correspondent of a New York newspaper was finally crowned "champion speller of the United States."

The contest was broadcast throughout the country and a bell was rung near the microphone whenever a competitor made a mistake.

COOLIE AND HIS HOARD.

OPIUM SMUGGLER HEAVILY SENTENCED.

Charges of possessing illicit opium were preferred against two Chinese who appeared Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday. The second defendant pleaded not guilty and was discharged on first defendant accepting sole responsibility.

The first defendant described himself as a coolie, but Revenue Officer Grimmitt, who prosecuted, said that hundreds of dollars were found in his wife's safe when defendant's matshed in Kennedy Town was raided. R.O. Grimmitt also stated that large quantities of opium were recently discovered some distance away from the shed and probably came from some of the Pakhoi ships. Defendant is also alleged to have kept an opium divan.

Fines amounting to $1,750, or nine months' imprisonment, were imposed on defendant.

A MEAN TRICK ON A CHINESE WOMAN.

SIXTY DOLLARS BY FRAUD!

A Chinese who obtained $60 from a woman under false pretences was yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith.

The defendant went to the woman's house with some letters that were supposed to be written by her relatives asking for money and so obtained the sum in question. He admitted the charge but said he acted under the instructions of another man.

Detective-Sergeant Fowlie said that the letter in this case was supposed to be written by the woman's husband who was in Singapore.

INDIAN COTTON TAXES.

BRITISH PREFERENCE MODIFIED.

NATIONALISTS WALK OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Tariff Bill embodying the new taxes on cotton piece-goods was adopted by the Assembly with an amendment, moved by the Indian Chetty, and was accepted by the Government, modifying British preference in certain classes of goods, which compete with Indian lines, in effect removing British preference in the case of plain grey cloth, namely, unbleached cloth, or cloth dyed in the piece and maintaining it in the case of other classes. In other words preference disappears wherever 3½ annas duty applies, but remains where *ad valorem* duty applies.

The Bill passed without division after Pandit Malaviya and the Nationalist party have walked out.

MR. V. LEAR BLACK.

LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR OSAKA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 30.

Mr. Van Lear Black left here for Seoul at 8.58 a.m. to-day *en route* for Osaka.

Arrival at Seoul.

SEOUL, March 31.

Mr. Van Lear Black landed here at 5.33 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE SAIONJI ILL.

LAST OF THE "GENRO."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, March 30.

The aged Prince Saionji, the last survivor of the "Genro," a brilliant group of elder statesmen, who has been indisposed for the past few days, has taken a turn for the worse and pneumonia has set in. Owing to advanced age of this "power behind the throne," considerable anxiety is felt.

PALESTINE ARABS IN LONDON.

TO MEET LORD PASSIFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 30.

The Palestine Arab delegation reached London to-night.

It is headed by Musa Kazim Pasha and includes also the Grand Mufti and the Mayor of Jerusalem.

It will see Lord Passfield early in the coming week.

CHINESE GUNBOAT SUNK.

TEN LIVES LOST.

STORM ON WEST RIVER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A Canton report says that a Chinese gunboat was sunk at Dosing on the West River on Sunday morning when over ten lives were lost.

A storm suddenly rose in the early morning. The Canton gunboat Kong Hon which was in a state of repair and which was then moored in the middle of the stream was sunk. Soon after a tow-boat happened to pass by and rescued over ten of the 30 souls on board. The rest were missing.

The Commander and Vice-Commander of the gunboat were not on board at the time, they having gone to Wuchow the previous day.

In consequence of the storm, which lasted less than a quarter of an hour, many sampans were also sunk. Trees were uprooted and serious damages were done to roofs, etc. A number of people were injured.

KWANGSI IS TRANQUIL.

NO FURTHER FIGHTING ANTICIPATED.

According to a Wuchow report, the military situation in Kwangsi has become quiet during the past week. The Canton-Nanking troops are remaining on the defensive at Pingnam, while the Kwangsi troops are making a stand at Tai Wong Kong and Sunchow. No further fighting is expected for the time being. It is reported that General Chen Tsai Tong has decided to resume the offensive against the Kwangsi troops as soon as the "Ironsides" are ousted from southern Kwangtung.

The "Ironsides" recently suffered a reverse and evacuated Pakhoi last week. A regiment of Cantonese troops under Colonel Chang Chih Ying is now quartered at Pakhoi and order has been restored. The "Ironsides" have fallen back on Yamchow and will most probably retreat into Kwangsi when pressed by the Cantonese troops. There is nothing extraordinary to report.

RED PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

SPECIALISTS SENT EAST.

COMMUNNIST PAMPHLETS FOR MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 31.

The Kremlin is once more interesting itself in China and eagerly anticipates the arrival of the Chinese delegation, now *en route* to Moscow.

It is stated that the Comintern recently assigned a considerable sum of money to the new schemes in China.

All Soviet specialists experienced in Chinese revolutionary affairs have again been sent East.

The Khabarovsk Eastern Language School has received an order to print a series of Communist pamphlets and short cyclopædia of Socialist reconstruction in Chinese. These books are destined for recently established Communist propaganda schools for Chinese in Manchuria.

NEW C.E.C. TO BE SUMMONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEPING, March 31.

Chen Kung Po and other Reorganisationists who are still in Peping, held a meeting yesterday evening with Shansi representatives. The meeting was at times most stormy, but they finally agreed that a new Central Executive Committee be summoned here consisting of seven of the Reorganisationists, seven Western Hill's Party, and seven representatives from Shansi and Kuominchun militaries. This C.E.C. will arrange for the setting up of a central secretariat.

It is understood these proposals will now be submitted to Yen Hsi Shan and Feng Yu Hsiang for their approval.

CHANG STILL UNDECIDED.

MAY JOIN KUOMINCHUN.

(*Wah Tzi Yat Pao*).

PEPING, March 31.

The attitude of Chang Hsueh Liang is still obscure. It is understood that it is probable that the Manchurian troops will cast their lot with the Shansi-Kuominchun troops when fighting breaks out. A military conference was recently held at Mukden but no important decisions were reached with regard to the situation.

YEN'S CIRCULAR TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEPING, March 31.

Yen Hsi Shan is drafting a circular to foreign countries, in which the necessity of the campaign against Chiang Kai Shek is pointed out, and says that the objective of the campaign is to bring forth the true peace of China and to put an end to internal strife.

The circular concludes that life and property of foreign residents will be adequately protected.

CHIANG EN ROUTE TO SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 31.

Chinese papers state that Chiang Kai Shek, accompanied by his wife and suite, arrived, yesterday afternoon, at Hangchow from Ningpo. He is staying at Hangchow for two or three days before leaving for Shanghai.

SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

TO BE SIGNED SHORTLY.

(*Wah Tzi Yat Pao.*)

NANKING, March 31.

In an interviewed with Pressmen, Dr. C. T. Wang said:—

The Sino-Japanese agreement on the Chinese Tariff will be signed very shortly.

Negotiations regarding the revision of the Sino-Japanese treaty and the Extrality question have begun.

MEDICAL CONGRESS OF JAPAN.

TO OPEN TO-DAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, March 31.

The eighth Medical Congress of Japan opens to-morrow. The pathologist, Professor Sata, will preside over 5,000 medical men, including a number of distinguished European, American and Chinese specialists.

The English medical Profession is conspicuous by its absence.

FREEDOM OF THE MALAYA PRESS.

SIR CECIL CLEMENTI DENIES INTERFERENCE.

POLICY WITH REGARD TO KUOMINTANG.

An important pronouncement was made by Sir Cecil Clementi, at a recent meeting of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council, over which he presided for the first time, when, in connection with the recent banning of the Kuomintang, Mr. Lim Cheng Ean, asked if the English Press in Malaya had been interfered with, or pressure brought to bear on them to refrain from comment.

Sir Cecil gave an emphatic denial of the charge, but, declared that in view of the delicacy of Anglo-Chinese relations, the Chinese Vernacular Press must be subjected to censorship in this matter.

A Chinese Protest.

Mr. Lim Cheng Ean said he desired to draw attention to the Government's policy with regard to the Kuomintang. He proceeded: I am not a member of the Kuomintang, but what I desire to refer to is the freedom of the Press.

"I understand, Sir, that pressure was brought to bear upon the Press not to make any comments in regard to the Government's pronouncement on the question of the Kuomintang.

"I do not know how true it is but I wish to say, on behalf of the Press, that a serious encroachment or serious interference with its liberties has taken place.

"I say that the freedom of the Press should be preserved and protected as much as possible.

"It is possible that if there had been no interference with the Press there may have been an expression of opinion which would have been very interesting.

"I hope to have your assurance, Sir, that I am wrong and the rumour I have heard is false.

"Before resuming my seat I wish to make it quite clear that I am not associating myself with the Kuomintang or with its aims or objects.

"I am merely concerned with that vital matter, the freedom of the Press."

His Excellency's Reply.

Before bringing the meeting to a close His Excellency, replying to Mr. Lim Cheng Ean, said:—"The Hon. Member prefaces his remarks by a statement that he has no criticism to make with regard to Government's policy towards the Kuomintang in Malaya.

"I am glad to know that Government's policy in this respect has been endorsed by Chinese opinion throughout Malaya.

"There has been no interference with the freedom of the English Press in Malaya.

"In this matter I am very glad to note that the English Press has refrained largely from comment.

"The matter is a delicate one. It involves the foreign relations of Great Britain and China, and in such a matter the least said, soonest mended. There is, however, and must continue to be, under the existing circumstances, censorship of the vernacular Press.

"Such censorship is not peculiar to Malaya; it exists also in Hong Kong, and as long as subversive propaganda is sent into this Colony by anti-British organisations, and as long as there is propaganda as regards Malaya, which is terra irridenta, so long these hostile manifestations must be carefully watched by Government, in order there should be no disturbance of the friendly relations which I have with the utmost pleasure noticed exists throughout Malaya between race and race.

"No one was more struck than I was on arrival here to notice, in place after place which I have so far visited, how every one in all classes of the population and all races live together in fraternity and concord.

"This is a most happy state of affairs and Government would be most reluctant that any propaganda should be introduced into this Colony which might in any way disturb so friendly and happy a relationship."—*Straits Times.*

MENACE OF "REDS."

PRECAUTIONARY STEPS AGAINST PERIL.

Drastic precautionary measures are being taken in Namhung in the northern border of Kwangtung against the menace of the Reds under Tak and Mo Chak Tung, who are striking down from Taivu, in southern Kiangsi, towards Kwangtung.

A meeting was recently held by the magistrate to devise measures against the Red invasion, and the People's Militia, which has more than 4,000 members, in preparing to cope with the situation. Wang Ming Lieh, the former Magistrate of Namhung, has been appointed to direct the defensive forces. A regiment of Canton troops has arrived in the district to assist the militia.

Sports News

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RUMJAHNS ENTER SEMI-FINAL.

GOOD MATCH YESTERDAY.

As expected, yesterday's Open Doubles tie between the Rumjahn cousins and the Ng Brothers produced a good match, in which all four exponents featured favourably After an interesting struggle, the Rumjahns, who started favourites, gained the issue by three sets to one, the final scores being 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4. They thus enter the semi-final where they meet C. A. L. Rumjahn and J. A. Cassumbhoy in an all Indian match

The match attracted a great deal of attraction, and on the whole, it reached a high standard, play generally being interesting to watch. Ground conditions made matters difficult for the players, but despite that, they went out for their shots, with the result that some very fast exchanges were seen throughout. Close volleys brightened up the struggle, and at different times the four scored brilliant shots.

Ng Sze Cheung kept his end up extremely well, and although staying behind most of the time, beat his opponents by many times by fine shots. His brother did excellent work at the net, sending over many stinging shots. They did not, however, combine well, and it was just this that accounted for the difference between the two pairs.

GOOD PLAY BY RUMJAHNS.

The Rumjahns showed their usual good understanding, and their fine efforts in working their way up together to the net pleased the gallery. They had, however, to keep alert all the time, as their opponents could always treat their loose shots with severity. They started off in splendid style, and by winning the first set easily, they gave the impression that they would walk away with the match, but their opponents quickly checked them in the second set, in which the Ngs forced them into errors frequently. From two all the Chinese took the next three games, and after an unsuccessful attempt to win the set in the next game, eventually won it at 6-3.

The Rumjahns quickly re-gained the ascendancy in the following set by a good all round performance, and led by the odd set again. A good struggle followed for the fourth set, in which play sometimes became exciting. The Rumjahns led by the odd game all the way, till 5-4 when after a final effort by the Ngs to draw level, they won at 6-4.

RESULTS.

Open Doubles.

H. D. and S. A. Rumjahn beat Ng Sze Kwong and Ng Sze Cheung 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Club Championship.

L. Forster beat T. J. Price 6-4, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "B."

G. E. R. Divett (owe 1/6) beat N. L. Railton (owe 3/6) 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.

E. C. Fincher *v.* Ho Ka Lau.

Handicap Singles "A."

D. M. Macdougall (owe 4/6) *v.* L. Forster (owe 15).

E R. Price (res. 2/6) *v.* H. Owen Hughes (owe 4/6).

Handicap Singles "B."

Dr. C. H. Burton (rec. 15) *v.* M. D. Scott (scr.).

Handicap Doubles.

G. E. R. Divett and E. J. R. Mitchell (rec. 2/6) *v.* D. S. Green and S. E. Green (owe 4/6).

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

BRITAIN'S CHANCES THIS YEAR.

In view of the forthcoming series of international matches for the Westchester Polo Cup between England and the United States, at Meadow Brook, it is interesting to note that, although our attempts to regain the cup since the war have failed, polo statistics show that we have many more good players than there are in America. The latest *list of handicaps issued by Hurlingham* contains 1,455 names, of which 86, excluding foreigners, appear in the top half—that is to say, handicapped at five points or over. The latest United States list shows that they have 2,766 players, of whom only 52 are rated at over four points, a very much lower percentage indeed.

The Hurlingham list of course, does not include the British players who appear in the Indian Polo Association's list, and who are eligible to represent the home country. They number no fewer than 1,267, and 59 of them are worth five points of better, not counting fourteen native Indians. Thus between

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

CRICKET NOTES.

RECREIO LEAD AGAIN.

[By "L. B. W."]

The uncertain state of the weather made it necessary for most of Saturday's cricket matches to be postponed, but the Recreio and Police team met in their league game at King's Park, and the home team won with the result that they now again are at the top of the League Table. They have, incidentally, completed their league programme and are to be congratulated upon having had such a successful season. They played ten matches, won eight, drew one and lost one, and they still have a chance of becoming champions for the season. All depends on the result of the H.K.C.C.—I.R.C. match, which, I believe, will be played this Saturday. If the Club win, they will then retain the shield for another season, but if they lose then Recreio will be champions. If however, the match results in a draw, then there will have to be a play off between the Club and Club de Recreio.

* * *

Personally I rather fancy that the Club will retain the shield. As I said in my notes sometime ago, there is something very wrong with the Sookunpoo lot. True they have the right stuff in them, but, as a team, they simply cannot get going. And to make matters worse, I understand most of them have lost interest in cricket now—tennis claiming the bigger portion of their time. The Club have yet another point in their favour and that is they will be playing on home ground.

That will be the only league match down for decision, and I feel sure it will attract quite a crowd of spectators. The Indians might bring off a surprise win, if they bat first, otherwise their chances are very remote.

R.A.O.C. will meet the Craigengower Cricket Club in a friendly at Sookunpoo, and I expect the visitors to win. The positions of the teams, up-to-date, are:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Recreio	10	8	1	1	25
Hong Kong C.C.	9	8	0	1	24
Kowloon C.C.	9	5	3	1	18
Civil Service	10	6	0	4	18
Police	10	5	2	3	17
Indian C.C.	8	4	1	3	13
Craigengower	10	3	1	6	10
R.E. & R.C.S.	10	3	1	6	10
R.A.S.C.	9	2	0	7	6
University	9	1	2	6	5
R.A.O.C.	9	0	1	8	1

HOME RUGGER.

BRITISH ARMY WINS IN FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, March 30.

A rugby football match between the British and French Armies was played here to-day. The British Army won by five points to *nil*.

SOCCER VETERAN.

CAPPED IN 1912; STILL PLAYING.

Possibly the most remarkable example of football longevity among Association professionals in the game to-day is afforded by David M'Lean, who, when with Sheffield Wednesday in 1912, played for Scotland against England. M'Lean had left his native place, Forfar, for Glasgow some years before, but the then redoubtable James Quinn kept him out of the Celtic team, and M'Lean continued his peregrinations, which took him to Sheffield, by way of Preston, and eventually back to Scotland by way of Darlington. M'Lean in the first round of the current Scottish Cup ties scored three goals for his first love, Forfar Athletic.

Two veterans associated with more noted clubs that M'Lean were in the thick of Cup-tie strife this month, when Peter Kerr captained the Heart of Midlothian at Dundee and Patrick Gallagher took the field for Falkirk. When the Celtic signed Gallagher in December, 1911, it was stated that "it was feared that he had not the physique for senior football." Now, 18 seasons later, he has played in his fourth bout of Cup-tie football in 12 days. As for Kerr, he was already well-established in senior football when Gallagher was recruited from the juniors by the Celtic. The pair met in a Cup final as long ago as April, 1914.

Hong Kong at Play.

SPORTS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[By "BROADCASTER."]

The handicapping and classification of the ponies in the forthcoming race meeting at Happy Valley will no doubt provide punters with plenty of material to muse over during the week. For the present it is difficult to nominate a single winner, and until we hear further as to form and condition, I think the weights will be of little assistance. The rainfall in the early mornings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, happily did not interfere with the training.

An interesting entry in this week's racing is Nationalist II belonging to Mr. "Dynasty." The pony had a fairly good record in Shanghai and much will depend on the condition of the animal when he starts in Hong Kong. There are few who think that Nationalist II will account for the Aggregate Stakes, but personally I think the local stalwarts will give him a very hard race, and if Nationalist II is going to win at all, the time will be better than that returned for the First Aggregate Stakes, which was 2 minutes and 2 seconds—a difficult task for the Dynasty animal.

* * *

Lawn bowlers commenced "training" during the week-end following the decision of the H.K.L.B.A. meeting to open the League season on May 3. An important suggestion made at the meeting was that the annual Interport should be decided on the best of three games instead of one game, as has been the practice since the tests commenced twelve years ago. As the hint about such a method was first thrown out by Mr. Phillips of the Shanghai team three days before the last Interport during after-dinner remarks on the adverse effect of too much entertainment at the official matches, there is every reason to hope that this year's meeting in Shanghai will be decided on the basis of the new method. Club matches will, therefore, be curtailed, but in their absence, more than one Interport match (which generally commands more interest) will be provided. At the same time it may be hoped that under the new system more players will get an opportunity of being chosen to play when there are three tests in which the same four need not necessarily be played. The presentation of a small souvenir, such as a badge or a medal, to the individual players, among the League winning teams was a useful idea which was adopted by the meeting.

* * *

As a result of Saturday's football games, a change of leadership in the senior league table has been effected, the Navy displacing K.O.S.B. by virtue of their narrow victory over the Police. The tussle for the championship now resolves itself between the sailors and the Chinese. Athletic team, who are two points behind, with one match in hand. Both teams have to meet the Kowloon F.C., but the Chinese team is set the more difficult task as they have also to meet the Somersets, who, although they have little interest in the League, are Shield Finalists. The match between the Athletics and the Somersets should result with honours even.

* * *

The game between the Club de Recreio and St. Joseph's was not productive of good football, as both teams were not at full strength, St. Joseph's, especially, playing with several junior men. The game was fairly even, but I expected Recreio to win in view of the good work done by them during the last few matches. I understand, however, that had the College forwards not been so shaky, they would have taken full points from the Portuguese team. Saturday's game was a return match, the result of the first one being in favour of St. Joseph's.

* * *

It is regrettable that bad feeling should have run so high in two of the junior matches played last week. The Athletic "A," who are better placed in the league table than the Somersets, lost by two clear goals to the soldiers on Wednesday last, and it was in this game that a Somersets player was sent off the field. The Chinese "A" team is making a strong bid for the championship of the junior division, and the defeat rather affected their chances. It is noteworthy, however, that they have only lost twice out of 20 matches which they played. In the match between the Club juniors and the Ewos, which the latter won by a single goal, a player was ordered off.

* * *

The Navy juniors lost a valuable point on Saturday last when they failed to account for the Eastern

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

THE FRANCONIA HERE.

CREW PLAY CRICKET WITH THE GARRISON.

OVER 400 VISITORS FOR HONG KONG.

The Cunard liner, Franconia, paid her seventh visit to this port when she arrived early yesterday morning from Manila. She has a passenger list of four hundred and twenty and her crew numbers five hundred and five!

Our representative went on board and was taken round the ship by one of the officers, who said that they had had fine weather ever since they left Madeira.

The ship is one of the floating palaces one so often reads about these days, and the comfort of all passengers is well catered for. The writing room is very spick and span, and in glass cabinets are exhibits of old English China (Wedgewood) and also some fine pieces of Bernard Moore Ware.

There are two dining rooms for first class passengers and the larger one provides for 350 guests. One of the features of the shipis the beautiful swimming tank, 40 feet long by 16 feet wide, and built in the old Roman style. At one end of the bath is a spring board while the dressing rooms all round it are very neatly got up. The gymnasium is spacious and mention must be made of the full size squash racquets court which stands on the left of the swimming tank, one deck lower.

The crew of the Franconia has a very good cricket team and yesterday they tried conclusions with an Army XI on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground. The match resulted in a win for the hosts by 56 runs, and was a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

The Franconia stays here till 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday when she will sail for Keelung.

Captain E. T. Britten, R.D., R.N.R., is in command.

MODERN DANCING.

VARYING THE MONOTONY.

Last night a wireless talk from the Hong Kong station was given by Mr. Albert Barnett who, with his partner, is leaving for Australia this week to fulfil a number of engagements already booked in the Commonwealth. Speaking of the dance known as the "Trebla," Mr. Barnett said:—

"We originated the Trebla because my partner, Miss Nora Chilo, and I felt a change of music was required in our ballrooms. You will admit a programme which consists of from fourteen to fifteen fox-trots, and about two waltzes, may become somewhat monotonous.

"Firstly we inspected all previous dance rhythms—it is quite impossible to invent a new one—and finally decided that the most suitable one was the mazurka, with its wonderful wealth of good music. Think of the marvellous mazurkas composed by the immortal Chopin, the mazurkas of Delibes, Gannes and the brothers Strauss.

"Having selected our rhythm, the next thing we had to invent were the steps to harmonise with it. These had to be easy as well as picturesque. It was useless to incorporate any movement that only professional experts could accomplish. We wanted a dance that any of you could learn in three lessons, and feel perfectly comfortable when you were on on the ballroom floor for the first time.'

"After working many months we evolved the Trebla in its present form, and it consists of seven standardised figures. The Trebla step, right and left-hand turns, the Chilo step, the promenade, the point step, and the glide-through. You can dance these figures in any order; you can omit or repeat any of them; if only three of them are learnt you can have a really enjoyable little dance to really beautiful music."

Mr. Barnett then gave a detailed description of several of the steps, and by means of gramophone records gave some splendid examples of *mazurkas, including Chopin's* mazurka in B flat.

THE BALLET OF YOUTH.

MISS VIOLET CAPELL AND HER PUPILS.

DANCING DISPLAY AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The annual dancing display given by Miss Violet Capell and her pupils, is looked forward to, not only by the young performers and their parents, but by a considerable number of others who find this ballet of youth as refreshing as it is charming to witness. The first performance, at the Theatre Royal yesterday, went well from start to finish, the house was full, and it was difficult to say whether the clever star pupils, or the wondering, blundering babies got the more applause.

Miss Capell seems to have a most unusual gift of attempting what is very hard—and succeeding. She puts all her cards on the table—all her pupils, the beginners and the most accomplished—on the stage, and she arranges an ambitious programme for them. Very tiny children—many of them have only had four-months' training—hold the stage alone for a few minutes during a *pas seul*, and play their parts in the complicated pattern of a big *ensemble*. She walks in safety that dangerous middle course between arranging a public entertainment and seeing that each child, whatever its abilities, is given a chance. The greatest charm of her displays is that all the pupils appears to take pleasure in their own share and a pride in the whole.

The Awkward Squad.

The programme opens with a procession of tiny children who trip and stumble onto the stage. The dance is called "Coons," and I wondered if Miss Capell seized upon the name, and designed the little stripped frocks to fit it, as she watched the progress of the "awkward squad"! I seem to remember dancing something very similar in my nursery days when it was called "The Babies Polka"! But that does not matter. The bright eyes and flushed cheeks, the earnest endeavour, interrupted sometimes by a fit of shyness, make a charming effect. After a minute or two, when confidence is restored, the babies dance with beaming smiles. Most of them forget the careful drilling of weeks in their real enjoyment of what they are doing, but here and there is one—a little older than the rest—who gives the necessary admonishing push or pull to keep the ball rolling.

They appear again in an ensemble called "The Babies Playtime" a delightfully natural arrangement, and with some of the older girls, in "The Town Carnival." This is, in some respect, the most attractive item of the programme because of its apparent artlessness. A band of children of all ages, in a variety of gaily coloured costumes, run onto the stage and dance round in a ring. Then two tiny people come forward and dance a hornpipe, which is received with applause by their fellows,—who are wandering freely about the stage. Two other small people follow them with an Irish Jig, a group of clowns do some tumbling, and three little Japanese maidens flirt charmingly with their fans. At precisely the right moment the curtain is run down on a flushed and laughing group of children.

The Stars.

The stars are of all magnitudes. There is tiny Mary Hayes who dances a *pas seul* with complete composure. Georgie Jowitt who proves himself to be among other things a "female impersonator" of remarkable skill, and a very small girl Coleen Quin, who gravely execites a difficult Russian dance. A size larger are Gweyneth Lloyd-Jones with her dainty *pas seul* entitled "He loves me, he loves me not," and Audrey Goodman, who shews herself to be an actress as well as a dancer when she holds the stage alone in the item called "1829-1930." The biggest soloists are Ellen Ford, in a graceful and very well excited dance, "Street Dancer," Dorothy Moss who makes a charming wood nymph, and Stella Ho Iu who is, perhaps, one of the most accomplished pupils. Rachel Wong, whose roguish and dainty charms deepen every year as she learns a more confident control of her movements, takes the lead in a very pretty quintette called "Coquette." Phyllis Capell and Jean Bird are quite delightful in their minuet, which is very effectively accompanied by the singing of Mrs. Womack from the orchestra.

Ballets and Classical Dances.

The ballets and classical dancing by the elder girls are always one of the features of Miss Capell's display and are as pleasing as ever this year. The first, the Butterfly Ballet, is charmingly dressed, but perhaps even more graceful is the *ensemble* with which the second part of the programme opens. Both show that there is a grace and real beauty in classical dancing which can not be replaced by any other form, and that it will live long after jazz is a memory of the Dark Ages.

The finale, a jazz ballet, was nevertheless very attractive, the movements of the bigger girls being wonderfully accurate and well-timed and the stage effect very striking and original.

E.M.B.

Thanks.

Miss Violet Capell desires to thank the undermentioned for their kind assistance:—

Mrs. L. G. Bird, Mrs. W. L. Ramsey, Mrs. S. E. Green, Mrs. P. Jowitt, Mrs. W. Goldenberg, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Griggs, Miss E. Remedios, Miss M. Braga, Miss E. Rose, Mr. H. Leung, Mr. Guterres, Mr. Jeeves, Mr. Lenfestey, Mr. Ramsey.

The Anderson Music Store.

The A.D.C. for loan of scenery.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the loan of baskets.

Programme-sellers.

Costumes worn in item 14 and by Miss Violet Capell made by Madame Eunice.

Cover Design by Mr. G. Arnold.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1.—Group "Coons"
Boys.—G. Jowitt, W. Wong, O. Womack, D. Choa, T. Lack, P. Ho, R. Schwob, M. Ferguson, M. Cuvillier, F. Carvalho, C. Carvalho, M. Shand, and D. Ho.
Girls.—D. Woodward, M. Morges, H. Mohie, M. Purvis, P. Arnold, D. Barrett, B. Goldenberg, P. Drummond, M. Cuvillier, J. Hutson, C. Quin, A. Funn, C. Ho, and M. Hayes.

2.—Solo....."He loves me, he loves me not"
(Gwyneth Lloyd-Janes).

3.—Ensemble....."Butterfly Ballet"
P. Capell, E. Rose, J. Bird, E. Ford, M. Glendinning, S. Ho Iu, H. Ho Iu, R. Wong, and P. Gittins.

4.—Pas-de Seul....."Mary Hayes."

5.—Group....."M'ladys Hat"
B. Hallowes, P. Stringer, G. Lloyd-Jones, J. Knight, E. Ferguson, P. Eccleshall, A. Ho Iu, P. Lawson, D. Jackson, D. Moss, A. Goodman, and J. Todd.

6.—Solo....."Our Baby Wonder."

7.—Trio "Waltz"
S. Ho Iu, P. Gittins, and H. Ho Iu.

8.—Pas-de Seul....."1829-1930"
(A. Goodman).

9. "Toy Town Carnival"
Horn Pipe.—H. Hayes and G. Jowitt.
Irish Jigg.—B. Goldenberg and D. Choa.
Russian.—C. Quinn.
Japanese.—C. Carvalho, F. Carvalho, M. Shand, and D. Ho Iu.
Clowns.—D. Jackson, A. Ho Iu, P. Lawson, P. Eccleshall, M. Glendinning, and I. Woolley.
Bacchante.—R. Wong.
Policeman.—O. Womack.
Bunny.—D. Woodward.
Fancy Doll.—B. Hallowes.
Fairy.—H. Monie.
Bell Boy.—P. Capell.
Russian.—E. Rose.
Jass.—A. Goodman and G. Lloyd-Jones.
M. Moraes, E. Ferguson, M. Ferguson, D. Moss, P. Stringer, J. Knight, J. Hutson, and D. Barfett.

Part II.

10.—Ensemble "Classical"
P. Stringer, A. Ho Iu, D. Moss, R. Wong, S. Ho Iu, H. Ho Iu, P. Gittins, P. Capell, E. Rose, J. Bird, M. Glendinning and I. Woolley.

11.—Solo "Street Dancer."
Ellen Ford.

12.—Group....."Babies' Playtime"
Boys.—G. Jowitt, W. Wong, O. Womack, D. Choa, B. Goldenberg, M. Hayes, M. Moraes, T. Lack, D. Woodward, H. Monie, M. Purves, C. Quin, D. Barrett, P. Drummond, J. Hutson, and P. Arnold.

13.—Solo....."Wood Nymph"
(Dorothy Moss).

14.—Duet "Minuet"
(Phyllis Capell and Jean Bird).

15.—Solo....."Stella Ho Iu"

16.—Duet....."Buttons and Nippy"
(J. Knight and P. Stringer).

17.—Quintette "Coquette"
(Racheal Wong)
P. Gittins, J. Bird, E. Ford, and M. Glendinning.

18.— "Jazz Ballet"
Seniors.—P. Gittins, I. Woolley, M. Glendinning, R. Wong, H. Ho Iu, J. Bird, E. Ford, P. Capell, E. Rose, S. Ho Iu, and D. Forbes.
Juniors.—D. Moss, B. Hallowes, P. Stringer, G. Lloyd-Jones, J. Knight, M. Marty, A. Vernon, P. Eccleshall, E. Ferguson, A. Ho Iu, P. Lawson, D. Jackson, A. Raworth, Y. Doyle, A. Goodman, J. Todd, A. Newhouse, B. Prosser, B. Richards, M. Doye, and M. O'Hare.
Babies.—D. Woodward, M. Moraes, M. Ferguson, H. Monie, M. Purves, P. Arnold, Y. Browne, D. Barrett, B. Goldenberg, P. Drummond, J. Hutson, C. Quin, A. Funn, C. Ho, W. Wong, O. Womack, D. Choa, F. Carvalho, C. Carvalho, M. Shand, D. Ho Iu, P. Ho, R. Schwob, M. Cuvillier, P. Butcher, M. Sorby, T. Lack, D. Shenton, D. Belth, J. Belth, M. Cuvillier, Y. Perry, J. Douglas, M. Wynne-Jones, E. de Rome, M. Wallace, H. Lauder, and S. Wong.
Soloists: George Jowitt. Miss Violet Capell.



Money and Markets

GOSSIP FROM THE SHARE-MARKET.

SMALL "BOOM" FOLLOWS MARCH SETTLEMENT: RISES IN EVERY STOCK.

FREE ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

[By "KUFAN."]

Gossip often moves the market, but no investor should either buy or sell on market gossip only.

The March Settlement on Tuesday last, which was the biggest since the 1925 debacle, went through satisfactorily and following that, quite a large volume of business was recorded in Ice House Street and the basement of Exchange Building during the week under review.

Prices, however, are jumping a bit too rapidly for the good of investors, and at the rate at which a few of our favourite stocks went up towards Friday and Saturday, conditions may be described as a miniature "boom." The different rises during the week are fully dealt with below.

As all real investors will agree, rapid advances in prices are to be deplored rather than welcomed. For one thing, it is a sure sign that the speculative element is getting busy, and a word of general advice here may not be out of place. If you have a profit to show, take it and come away. No one will ever regret taking his profit, but greed has often caused many to pay out instead of taking something in.

From inquiries made during the week, it would seem that the majority of investors and speculators have made money out of the general appreciation in rates. For how long things will continue in this way depends entirely on the whimsicalities of those who can "bull" the market, but in spite of all that I have heard to the contrary, I still think that conditions in Hong Kong to-day do not justify the rapid rises recorded recently. The drop in the price of Ewos and the subsequent disclosure of the amount of speculation that was going on in Shanghai and Hong Kong in this stock, should be an example to those who are still wondering whether they should participate in any "mad" rushes.

* * *

HONG KONG BANKS.—Quite a large number of shares changed hands at rates varying between $1,360 and $1,400. At the close of the week, further shares were wanted at the latter figure.

* * *

CANTON INSURANCES, CHINA FIRES, HONG KONG FIRES.—These stocks have buyers at $780, $340 and $885 respectively. I understand a few Hong Kong Fires changed hands at $885. These stocks are always in demand and are difficult to obtain.

* * *

CHINA UNDERWRITERS.—Small sales were recorded during the week at $1.20 and $1.25, and at the close of business on Saturday, I learned that there were further buyers in the market at a slightly lower figure, say $1.10.

* * *

UNION INSURANCES.—This stock has gone up to a buying rate of $405, but apparently even this high figure does not attract sellers, as practically no business was recorded during the week in this stock. This was not due to a lack of inquiries, a good many of which came from outports.

* * *

HONG KONG WHARVES.—In keeping with the rest of the market, this stock has had a sharp rise and closed with buyers offering $155 for shares, without finding any.

* * *

CHINA PROVIDENTS.—After being neglected for some while prior to the March Settlement, the shares have again come into prominence, and during the week quite a few large parcels changed hands. Buyers were offering $5.45 on Saturday, without getting sellers.

* * *

HONG KONG HOTELS.—This stock has been the medium of a large business at $12.90 to $13.25 *cum* dividend. They closed on Saturday with buyers at $13.25 and no sellers under $13.50—further evidence of the "boom."

* * *

HONG KONG LANDS also showed an improvement, and closed with buyers offering $72 for shares.

* * *

HUMPHREYS are wanted at $14.

* * *

HONG KONG TRAMS have also improved. Sales were effected during the week at $19.60 to $20.50 for cash, and they closed with further buyers at the latter rate.

* * *

STAR FERRIES are wanted at $72.50.

* * *

CHINA LIGHTS continue to advance, and old shares were wanted at $22.75 and the new shares at $17.75. Sales were put through during the week at $21 to $22.75 for the old and $16 to $17.50 for the new, which gives one some idea of the tendency of the market in this stock during the last week.

* * *

ELECTRICS also took a big jump, and after a few sales were negotiated at $69, shares crept up to $74 and closed with buyers at $73.50.

* * *

CEMENTS also showed a big improvement. Combined shares were done early in the week at $14.40 and $14.50. On Friday they jumped to $15.50 buyers, but they were due for a further rise, and on Saturday $16 were offered for shares, without finding sellers. This is the sort of rise that I think is too sudden for investors. It is alright for speculators!

* * *

DAIRY FARMS changed hands at $21 and there are buyers in the market for further shares at this rate.

* * *

EWOS.—This stock remained steady during the week and a few sales took place at Tls. 13.50. They closed steady at this figure.

REPLIES TO READERS.

Every week in this column, "Kufan" replies to correspondents who may have questions to put regarding the prospects of any stock quoted in Hong Kong, Shanghai or Singapore. Questions regarding principles, practice and customs can also be dealt with.

Correspondents are asked to address their queries to "Kufan" care of the Editor of this paper, and to give their names and addresses. It is desirable that a *nom de plume* be also included, in order that readers can pick out the answers intended for them.

Every effort will be made to give as full and detailed a reply as possible, but no responsibility whatever is admitted by the writer in so doing.

Those who have written for information last week will find answers to their queries below:—

* * *

CAUTIOUS.—1. The price is quite high considering the business of the Company compared with the dividend. The negotiations, I am afraid, are not as advantageous to the Company as one might think. The rate should go slightly higher during the next few days or so, in which case, get out! 2. The general opinion is that this stock will come down slightly. Better wait. 3. Certainly not. The earning capacity of this Company fluctuates from year to year; this being so, dividends are irregular, and as an investment I cannot recommend it.

* * *

SAFETY.—Have considered your position and advise you to sell. There are many people at present inquiring about the future of this stock. If the negotiations fail, prices will probably come down rapidly. Better sell than take a gamble.

C.Y.—The answer to your question is "Yes and no." I think you should sell your mining shares, as the price is quite high and you must be making a nice little profit out of your few hundred shares. That being so, it is better to take your profit while it is still there. As regards purchasing the stock you mention, I advise you to do nothing of the kind. If you want a good local investment, try Banks or Unions.

* * *

KEN—Wait just a little bit more, and if you can sell without getting a price that is "below cost," as I think you will in the next few days, sell out. There is nothing attractive in this stock, except the prospect of speculating, based on rumours.

* * *

BARNEY—Many thanks for the kind things you say about this column. In reply to your first question, both stocks have improved since news of the negotiations became public. If the figures you quote are accurate, I should say the Company would be paying too much, though I say this from the standpoint of one who has not been able to go into the "pros" and "cons" of the two sides. As the market is strong, I think shares will go a little higher still, but this certainly is due more to speculation than to anything else.

As regards your second query, I referred to the last accounts issued by the company, and find reserve placed at $6,518,349. This figure merely represents the excess of assets over liabilities, and is not cash. The reserve is itemized as follows:

Lands and Buildings	$2,518,349
Depreciation	1,000,000
General	3,000,000
	$6,518,349

Cash in hand, as shown in the latest balance-sheet, it is interesting to add, is $23,903.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	RUGBY, March 30.
Paris	124.26
New York	4.86 19/32
Brussels	34.87½
Geneva	25.13½
Amsterdam	12.12⅜
Milan	92.82½
Berlin	20.37½
Stockholm	18.09½
Copenhagen	18.16½
Oslo	18.17½
Vienna	34.53½
Prague	164½
Helsingfors	193⅜
Madrid	39
Lisbon	108¼
Athens	375
Bucharest	818
Rio	5 13/16
Buenos Aires	42⅞
Bombay	1/5 13/16
Shanghai	1/11
Hong Kong	1/6
Yokohama	2/0 13/32
Silver (spot)	19 7/16
Silver (forward)	19 5/16

SIAMESE BUDGET.

REDUCTION IN OPIUM REVENUE EXPECTED.

Bangkok, March 23.—The budget estimates for the year beginning April 1 allow for a total revenue of 106,593,135 ticals, being 153,189 ticals more than was estimated for the fiscal year just ending.

The estimate allows for a growth of revenue under most heads, which is set off by certain decreases, the most important of which is under opium, for which an estimate of 16,400,000 ticals has been taken compared with 17,500,000 for the previous year.

The year's expenditure is estimated at 93,534,337 ticals against 90,897,492 for the year just ending.—*Straits Times.*

AMERICAN STOCK QUOTATIONS.

LATEST WALL STREET PRICES.

The following quotations have been received from their correspondents, Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, Sassoon House, Shanghai, (cable address: "Swanstock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for cable mutilations:—

NEW YORK, March 29.

Tone of Market.—Strong.
No. of Shares done.—2,500,000.
Call Money.—4 per cent.

	Last Dividend.	Latest Sales.
American Smelting	4	75
Anaconda Copper	7	77
Baltimore and Ohio	7	122
Chrysler Motors	3	40
City Service Common	30c. A	42
Curtis Wright Common	None	13
Eastman Kodak	8B	239
Electric Bond and Share	6C	110
General Motors	3	50
General Ry. Signal	5	—
Gold Dust	2½	42
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	5	95
Granby Consolidated	8	58
International Cement	4	73
Montgomery Ward	3	37
Nevada Consolidated	3	29
Radio	None	54
Sears Roebuck & Co.	2½D	84
Simmons Co.	3E	46
Standard Oil Co. of New York	1.60	35
Union Carbide and Carbon	2.60	106
United States Steel	7	194

A=Plus stock extras.
B=Includes stock extras.
C=Payable in stock.
D=Plus 4% in stock.
E=Plus 6% in stock.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	MONDAY, MARCH 31.	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
				Banks				
$1,400	...	...	...	H.K. Banks	$1,395	...	...	...
...	...	...	£119	Do. (London)	...	...	...	£18½
...	...	...	£18½	Chartered Banks	...	...	...	£18½
...	...	...	£30	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...	£29
...	...	...	£12½	Do. "C"	...	...	...	£15
$100	...	...	...	Bank of East Asia	$105	...	...	...
				Insurances				
$800	...	...	...	Canton Ins.	$800	...	...	...
$1.10	$1.30	$1¼	...	Underwriters	...	...	$1.25	...
T.160	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...	T160
$420	...	$4.20	...	Union Ins.	$4.15	...	...	...
...	...	...	M.$50	Yangtsze Ins.	...	...	...	$60
$350	...	...	...	China Fires	$340	...	...	...
$900	...	...	...	H.K. Fires	$885	...	...	...
				Shipping				
...	$23½	...	...	Douglases	$23	...	...	$36½
...	$26½	...	...	Steamboats	...	...	...	$50
...	...	...	$43	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...	$90
...	$60	...	...	Do. (def.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	96/10	Shell Transports	95/-	...	...	$25½
$26	...	...	...	Water-boats	...	...	...	...
				Mining				
$6.80	...	...	...	Benquets	...	...	...	54/-
...	...	...	53/9	Kailans	...	...	T.14	...
...	...	...	T13.60	Langkats (comb.)	...	...	...	T.9
...	...	...	T.7½	Do. (single)	...	...	...	T.1½
...	...	...	T1.30	Explorations	...	...	...	T.3½
...	...	...	T5.40	Shanghai Loans	$20	...	...	...
$20	...	...	...	Raubs	19/3	...	...	...
...	...	...	21/-	Tronoh Mines				
				Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.				
$154½	...	...	...	H.K. & K. Wharfs	...	...	$153	...
$5.40	...	...	...	Providents	$5.40	...	$5.35/.40	
$33	...	...	...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...	$31½
T.130	...	...	...	Shanghai Docks	T.130	...	...	...
T.8	...	...	...	New Engineerings	T.8	...	T8.10	...
T.230	...	...	...	Hongkews	...	...	...	...
				Cotton Mills				
...	...	...	T13.60	Ewos	T13.55	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.80	Shai. C'tons (old)	...	...	...	T.83½
...	...	...	T.78	Do. (new)	...	...	...	T.81
...	...	...	T.10	Zoong Sings	...	...	...	T.9½
				Lands, Hotels and Buildings				
$13½	...	$13.30	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	$13.25	...	13.10/.35	
$74	...	$73/4	...	H.K. Lands	$74	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.240	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	...
$8½	...	$8½/9	...	H.K. Realtys	$8.60	...	$8.75	...
...	...	...	$14	Humphreys	$14	...	...	...
...	$98	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...
				Public Utilities				
$20½	...	...	...	Tramways	$20.75	...	20.40/.75	
...	...	...	$11½	Peak Trams (old)	$11	...	...	...
...	...	...	$6.05	Do. (new)	$6½	...	...	...
$71½	...	...	...	Star Ferries	$72½	...	...	...
$23½	...	...	...	C. Lights (old)	$23	...	22½/23	...
$18½	...	...	...	Do. (new)	$18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (comb.)	...	...	...	...
$73½	...	$73½	...	H.K. Electrics	$73	...	74/73½	...
$23	...	...	...	Macao do.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$5.05	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$13½	Telephones	$13.10	...	...	...
T.19	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...	...
...	10/-	...	...	Tractions	...	...	...	9/-
18/3	...	...	...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...	...
				Industrials				
...	...	...	T.10	Caldbeck, (ord.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.10	Macgregor (pref.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$2½	Canton Ices	...	...	...	$2½
$16	...	$16	...	Cements (comb.)	$16.20	...	15.60/	16.15
$10½	...	...	...	Do (old)	...	...	...	$13½
$4½	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	$3½
$7.60	...	$7½	...	Ropes	$7½	...	...	...
$0.80	...	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$27	Malabon Sugars	...	...	...	$29
$5	...	...	...	United Asbestos	...	...	...	...
				Miscellaneous				
$21½	...	$21½/¾	...	Dairy Farms	$21½	...	$21½	...
$0.80	...	...	...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...	...
$28½	...	...	...	Amusements	$28½	...	...	...
...	...	...	$1.30	Constructions	$1.20	...	...	...
$2½	$2.65	...	...	Lane Crawfords	...	...	...	$3
$18	...	...	...	Mackintoshs	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...	$4
...	...	...	$12	Sincères (old)	$10.70	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	$9.90	...	...	...
...	...	ex div.	$10.70	Watsons	...	...	...	$12.20
$2.25	...	...	...	Wm. Powells	$2½	...	...	...
62%/.	...	...	...	B. Ind. G.S Bonds	62%	...	...	...
7%	prem.	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	$107	...	...	...

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	WEEK DAYS. From G.P.O.	WEEK DAYS. From Sheungwan Branch P.O.	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS From G.P.O.	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS From Sheungwan Branch P.O.
Canton	7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 5.00 p.m. Sundays 5 p.m. only	7.30 a.m. & 7.00 p.m. Sundays 7.00 p.m. only
Macao & Tsinshan	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Sundays 8.15 a.m. only	7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays 8.30 a.m. only
Kongmoon (except Saturdays)	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Kaukong (except Saturdays)		6.00 p.m.		6.00 p.m.
Fatshan (By Train)	7.15 a.m.		7.15 a.m.	
Tai O	9.00 a.m.		9.00 a.m.	
Tai Po	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.		9.00 a.m.	
Shumchun	9.00 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.		11.0 a.m.	
Cheungchow	12.30 p.m. & 4.30 p.m. Saturdays 1.00 p.m. & 4.30 p.m.		11.00 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.	
Aberdeen	8.30 a.m.		8.30 a.m.	
Stanley	1.00 p.m.		1.00 p.m.	
Autau, Pingshan, Santin, Shatin, Shataukok and Sheungshui	3.00 p.m.		10.30 a.m.	
Saikung	4.30 p.m.		4.30 p.m.	
Namtau, Shekki & Taiping (Famtin)		7.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.

FOREIGN MAILS.

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	*Genyo Maru*	1st Apr.
Straits	*Van Heutsz*	1st Apr.
Batavia	*Tjibadak*	1st Apr.
Straits	*Shirata*	1st Apr.
Shanghai & Swatow	*Soochow*	2nd Apr.
Japan	*St. Albans*	2nd Apr.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 8th March), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Korea Maru*	2nd Apr.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London, 6th Mar. & Parcels, 27th Feb.)	*Patroclus*	3rd Apr.
London (Parcels, 27th Feb.) & Straits	*Khyber*	3rd Apr.
Japan	*Kamagawa Maru*	3rd Apr.
Japan & Shanghai	*Katori Maru*	4th Apr.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 7th March), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Van Buren*	5th Apr.
Australia & Manila	*Nellore*	7th Apr.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
		Tuesday, 1st,
Foochow and Wai Hai Wei	*Kueichow*	8.30 A.M.
		Parcels Noon
Straits & Calcutta	*Kumsang*	Letters 1.00 P.M.
		Kowloon P.O.
		Reg. 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, *E. & *S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 2nd May	*Menelaus*	Letters 1.00 P.M.
		G.P.O.
		Reg. 1.45 P.M.
		Letters 2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiyang*	1.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	*Taipoosik*	2.00 P.M.
Saigon	*Pong Tong*	3.30 P.M.
Manila	*Emp. of Russia*	3.30 P.M.
		Reg. 4.00 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	*Takada*	Letters 5.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & *Haiphong	*Changkiang*	5.00 P.M.
Swatow	*Foo Shing*	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., *Canada, Central & South America, and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 25th April and *EUROPE via Siberia	*Tenyo Maru*	Reg. 5.00 P.M. Wednesday, 2nd, Letters 8.30 A.M.
		Wednesday, 2nd,
Shanghai	*Perseus*	10.30 A.M.
Japan	*Indus Maru*	10.30 A.M.
Sandakan	*Hinsang*	10.30 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	*Van Heutsz*	12.30 P.M.
Haiphong	*Canton*	1.30 P.M.
Amoy	*Trinan*	3.30 P.M.
Rabaul	*Bremerhaven*	4.30 P.M.
		Thursday, 3rd,
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Menado Maru*	8.30 A.M.
		Friday, 4th,
Shanghai, Japan & *EUROPE via Siberia	*Mishima Maru*	8.30 A.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 18th April	*St. Albans*	Par. Noon Rec. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & *Foochow	*Haining*	2.00 P.M.
Foochow	*Taming*	3.30 P.M.
*Straits, East Africa via Mombasa, South Africa via Lourenco Marques & *South American Ports	*Kanagawa Maru*	5.00 P.M.
		Kowloon P.O.
		Reg. 4.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 4th May	*Katori Maru*	Let., 5th, 9.00 A.M. *G.P.O.* Reg. 5th, 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
		Saturday, 5th,
Japan and *South American Ports	*Ginyo Maru*	10.30 A.M.
Amoy	*Anhui*	5.00 P.M.
		Sunday, 6th,
Bangkok via Swatow	*Kwangchow*	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	*Hoian Maru*	9.00 A.M.
		Monday, 7th,
Amoy	*Nam Sang*	5.00 P.M.
Swatow & Foochow	*Chip Shing*	5.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 8th,
Hoihow	*Kingyuan*	9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hatching*	1.00 P.M.
		Kowloon P.O.
		Reg. 1.00 P.M.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 9th May	*Athos II*	Letters 1.00 P.M. *G.P.O.* Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Swatow	*Hangsang*	5.00 P.M.
		Wednesday, 9th,
Amoy	*Taiyuan*	3.30 P.M.
		Friday, 11th, *Kowloon P.O.*
		Parcels 4.30 P.M.
		Reg., 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 8th May	*Malwa*	*G.P.O.* Par., 11th, 5.00 P.M. Reg., 12th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

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M.V. "DUISBURG" (1)	...Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	3 Apr.
M.V. "SAUERLAND" (1)	Genoa, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	19 Apr.
M.V. "KUMERLAND" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	3 May
S.S. "SAARLAND" (1) ..	Genoa, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	17 May

Other Ports of Call if Inducement offers.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

	DUE HONG KONG.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (1)	14 April
S.S. "AMMON" (2)	29 April
S.S. "HINDENBURG" (3)	9 May
M.V. "HAVELLAND" (2)	13 May

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YESTERDAY'S CRICKET.

ARMY BEAT FRANCONIANS.

A cricket eleven from the R.M.S. Franconia, which arrived in port yesterday morning, was entertained in a friendly match on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground in the afternoon by an Army XI. The game was a thoroughly enjoyable affair and resulted in a win for the hosts by 56 runs.

Musson and Davies started the innings for the local team, and although the latter was out early for a "duck," Musson played a stylish innings and went on to make 47 runs before he was out. Owen Hughes turned out for the Army team and made a like number of runs in an enterprising knock.

For the Franconians, Ross bowled extremely well, taking 5 wickets for only 17 runs.

When the visitors went in to bat, it was evident they found the wicket rather strange, with the result that, with the exception of two of their men, the rest of the team were dismissed cheaply. B. Pettman made 31 runs in fine style, while J. Grace, going in late, played pluckily for 10 not out. For the home team Wyatt returned the splendid analysis of 5 for 16.

Both sides batted only 10 men, as Capt. Veddar of the Army was absent, while A. E. Jones of the Franconia had to retire half-way through, as he was hurt in trying to stop a "daisy-cutter."

The scores were:—

An Army XI.

Lt. Musson, c Melia, b Cotteral	47
Cpl. Davies, c Green, b Ross	0
Capt. Reynolds, b Ross	11
Lt.-Col. Wyatt, b Ross	1
Col. Robertson, c Melia, b Ross	0
H. Owen Hughes, b Whitehead	47
Capt. N. Thorpe, c Whitehead, b Cotteral	0
Capt. Veddar, absent	0
Lieut. Christian, l.b.w., b Cotteral	1
Lieut. Anstruther, c North, b Ross	15
Capt. Swayne, not out	2
Extras	0
Total	124

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jones	4	0	14	0
Ross	7	0	17	5
North	3	0	20	0
Cotteral	5	0	33	3
Green	1	0	14	0
Bainbridge	3	0	21	0
Whitehead	1	0	5	1

Franconia.

B. Pettman, c Davies, b Christian	31
W. R. H. Bainbridge, b Wyatt	0
J. Cotteral, c Musson, b Wyatt	0
A. E. Ross, st. Davies, b Reynolds	0
E. V. Whitehead, b Wyatt	0
J. Melia, b Wyatt	0
A. E. Jones, absent, hurt	0
W. Baxter, c Owen Hughes, b Wyatt	8
J. Green, st Davies, b Owen Hughes	10
J. Grace, not out	7
V. North, c Thorp, b Christian	1
Extras	8
Total	68

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reynolds	5	1	9	1
Wyatt	7	0	16	5
Owen Hughes	6	0	19	1
Anstruther	4	0	8	0
Christian	2	0	3	2
Musson	2	0	5	0

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the s.s. President McKinley from Manila.—For Hong Kong: Dr. E. M. Best, Mr. C. Baboud, Mrs. L. F. Blodgett, Miss M. Beard, Mrs. W. G. L. Cooper, Mr. E. P. Curtiss, Mr. A. Carson, Mr. G. Chooloram, Miss M. Engebretson, Miss P. F. Forman, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fulmer, Miss A. Gonzales, Mrs. H. E. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Knight, Mr. J. Ladesma, Mr. F. B. Lenz, Hon. and Mrs. M. V. Moran, Miss F. Moran, Miss N. Moran, Miss P. Mercado, Mrs. N. L. Mayer, Mr. J. V. Murray, Mrs. C. E. Meyer, Miss P. Meyer, Mrs. A. Neill, Miss L. Neill, Mr. C. Parsons, Mr. G. Pollard, Master R. Rodgers, Master E. Rodgers, Master F. Rodgers, Capt. T. G. Roberts, Rev. G. Trull, Mr. A. Trull, Mr. M. Torres, jr., Mr. M. Torres, Mr. A. Torres, Mr. G. B. S. Thompson, Mr. R. Vallarino, Miss V. Wharff, Mrs. H. T. Walsh, Mrs. O. P. Williams, Master S. P. Williams, Master T. W. Williams. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. S. Bloom, Mrs. M. B. Brown, Mrs. B. Z. De Romualdez, Sister M. Colombia, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dennis, Mr. P. S. Erickson, Mrs. I. Fernandez, Miss M. Fernandez, Mr. F. Fernandez, Master A. Fernandez, Lt.-Cdr. and Mrs. D. J. Freidell, Miss M. B. Freidell, Miss M. O. Freidell, Miss H. C. Gandy, Mr. J. E. Harvey, Mr. B. E. Helvie, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

Hyman, Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Hart, Mrs. E. B. Hurff, Miss E. B. Hurff, Mother M. Joseph, Mr. T. C. Kiang, Mrs. D. Kovach, Mrs. E. D. Mather, Mr. N. C. Mather, Mrs. W. S. McClintic, Master S. H. McClintic, Mrs. R. O'Conner, Mr. A. J. Okis, Mr. H. A. Pan, Mrs. T. C. Reamy, Mrs. F. L. Simon, Mrs. C. C. Smith, Sister M. Theodore, Mr. M. C. Wright. For Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Irvine, Miss A. Leowinsohn, Dr. G. P. Murray, Mr. R. Valiram. For Seattle: Mrs. E. Bowman, Mrs. M. M. Decker, Mr. D. O. Gunn, Mrs. E. Hawthorne, Mr. S. R. Hawthorne, Mrs. F. E. Henley, Mrs. H. Haverkamp, Miss L. Haverkamp, Mr. J. E. Kennebeck, Mr. A. Mirovitch, Mr. L. L. Rocke.

DOCK COMPANY LULL IN 1929.

ESTABLISHMENTS "REASONABLY WELL EMPLOYED."

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO STUDY ECONOMY.

The Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith, speaking from the chair at the annual meeting of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., held at Queen's Building yesterday, said that during the year 1929 the Dock's establishments were only reasonably well employed. A number of new ships of small tonnage were constructed but the advent of motor shipbuilding in Hong Kong did not keep some of the Dock's departments as well employed as they might have been. Mr. Beith also emphasized the fact that all efforts are being made to study economy in every possible way consistent with efficiency.

Supporting the Chairman were Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Allan Cameron, J. P. Warren, W. H. Bell and A. H. White (Directors), Mr. R. M. Dyer, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. (Chief Manager), Mr. E. L. Hosie, C.A. (Secretary). Shareholders present were Messrs. H. Kadoorie, J. P. Ulderup, Li Tse Fong, Leung Fat Tin, J. Arnold, Lo Koon Hang, Wong Ping Sun, M. Fernandez, K. P. Cooper, E. Abraham, Chan Siu Hing and G. W. Sewell.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said:—

The gross profit, you will observe, is about $280,000 better than the previous year, which, while regretting we cannot recommend the payment of a dividend, keeping in view present conditions in shipping the world over, I trust, shareholders will consider reasonably satisfactory.

Turning to the accounts, you will notice interest charges are practically the same as the previous year and come to the very considerable sum of nearly $418,000.

Stock in hand amounts to $2,046,139.33 as against $1,914,546.38 at the end of 1928. It is interesting to note that even in a comparatively quiet year such as we have had, the general stock turned over was about 60 per cent. of the total, which is sufficient evidence of its quality and market value.

The indebtedness to our bankers is slightly less. Additions to plant come to about $227,000, which is mostly the amount spent in widening our No. 1 Dock, to which I referred last year. This work, I am pleased to tell you, is making good progress and should be completed well before the end of this year.

Depreciation amounts to over $149,000, which is considered ample. Your buildings and plant are in excellent order and the upkeep of same has been paid for out of revenue.

No bad debts were incurred during the year, while the outstandings at December 31 have since practically all been collected. The remaining unpaid accounts are good.

"Reasonably Well Employed."

During the year our establishments were only reasonably well employed. A number of new ships, all small in tonnage, were constructed, but the advent of motor shipbuilding in Hong Kong, of which we constructed several with imported motors, did not keep some of our departments as well employed as they should be. The advisability of building marine motors ourselves will have to be considered in the future.

Docking and repair work was fair, but with the exception of one or two largish jobs, nothing very much out of our ordinary routine offered itself or was obtainable.

I can assure shareholders that during these lean years we are passing through, all efforts are being made to study economy in every possible way consistent with efficiency and reasonable progress.

I would like to thank our staff, both European and Chinese, for their loyal service during the past year.

The report and accounts were seconded by Mr. Li Tse Fong and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Allan Cameron and B. D. F. Beith were re-elected to the Board of Directors on the proposition of Mr. Horace Kadoorie and seconded by Mr. J. P. Ulderup.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

HIGHLANDERS LAND AT KOWLOON.

IMPRESSIVE MARCH TO CAMP.

FULL LIST OF OFFICERS.

The s.s. Talamba, with the 2nd Battalion the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on board, berthed alongside Holt's Wharf at 7 a.m., and about two hours later the regiment disembarked, and marched by way of Nathan Road to Sham Shui Po camp.

The men's smart bearing impressed everyone, and their steady easy swing under the full weight of pack, rifle, "tin" helmet and other equipment, showed that their fitness had not in the least suffered during the voyage from Chinwangtao. Large numbers of people lined the street and the fine pipe and brass bands were very greatly admired.

The Officers.

The Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Maclain, M.C., has been in command for exactly two years.

The full list of those arriving yesterday is as follows:—

Seventeen officers, 7 wives, and 3 children.

Five warrant officers, 5 wives and 6 children.

608 Other ranks, 24 wives, and 44 children.

The officers of the Battalion are as follow:—

Majors N. C. Bennett, O.B.E., M.C., H. J. D. Clark, M.C., and G. F. Connal Rowan.

Captains C. L. Campbell, M.C., I. MacA. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., R. G. Moir, D.S.O., M.C., R. C. B. Anderson, M.C., R. G. Hyde, J. H. Carmichael, and J. A. Agnew-Wallace, M.C. (Adjutant).

Lieutenants J. G. MacKellar, R. G. Aitken (in U.K.), R. V. Dewar-Durie, A. Dunlop, G. L. Neilson, J. R. M. Cape, A. T. Roper-Caldbeck, O. B. Younger, and R. M. Keith Murray.

2/Lieutenants J. C. Church, G. S. B. Bramwell, J. H. G. Black, and K. B. L. Davidson.

Lieutenant-Quartermaster S. Mackay, M.C.

One Company with the following officers are still in Weihaiwei:—

Capt. C. L. Campbell, Capt. R. G. Hyde, 2/Lieut. J. C. Church, and 2/Lieut. F. C. G. Graham.

In addition to the 17 officers arriving by the Talamba, three were already in Hong Kong with the advance party while one is away on leave in the United Kingdom.

Battle Honours.

The Regiment has the following battle hours:—Cape of Good Hope, 1806, Rolica, Vimiera, Corunna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3, Alma, Balakava, Sevastopol, Lucknow, South Africa, 1879, Modder River, Paardeberg, South Africa 1899-1902.

The following honours were won during the Great War by the 27 battalions of the Regiment:—Mons, Le Cateau, Retreat from Mons, Marne, 1914, '18, Aisne, 1914, La Bassee, 1914, Messines, 1914, '18, Armentieres, 1914, Ypres, 1915, '17, '18, Gravenstafel, St. Julien, Frezenberg, Bellewaarde, Festubert, 1915, Loos, Somme, 1916, '18, Albert, 1916, '18, Bazentin, Delville Wood, Pozieres, Flers-Courcelette, Morval, Le Transloy, Ancre Heights, Ancre, 1916, Arras, 1917, '18, Scarpe, 1917, 1918, Arleux, Pilckem, Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Broodseinde, Poelcappelle, Passchendele, Cambrai, 1917, '18, St. Quentin, Bapaume, 1918, Rosieres, Lys, Estaires, Hazebrouck, Bailleul, Kemmel, Bethune, Soissonnais - Ourcq, Tardenois, Amiens, Hindenburg Line, Epehy, Canal du Nord, St. Quentin Canal, Beauvoir, Courtrai, Selle, Sambre, France and Flander, 1914-18, Italy, 1917-18, Struma, Doiran, 1917, '18, Macedonia, 1915-18, Gallipoli, 1915-16, Rumani, Egypt, 1916, Gaza, El Mukhar, Nebi Samwill, Jaffa Palestine, 1917-18.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in Harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: Hakone Maru, Kurohime Maru, Tacoma Star, Pres. Jefferson; O.S.K.: Canton Maru.

Docks:—Kowloon: Mindanao, Sumatra, Tin Yat, Utrecht, Venezia, Selene; Taikoo: Tung On, Kaimiloa, Charles Hardouin, Mishima Maru, Lihan, Tung Foong, Ranella, Sunning; Cosmopolitan: Haiyang.

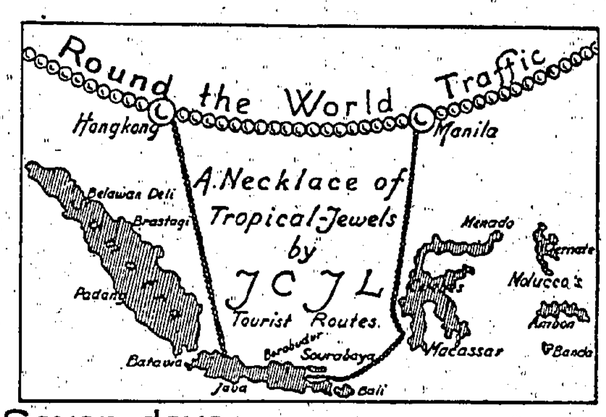
Buoys:—A2 Mishima Maru, A3 Zomna, A4 Tjibadak, A5 Korea Maru, A6 Tjikarang, B7 Kumsang, B13 Taming, C14 Prosper, C15 Borneo, C17 Halvard, C19 Gov. Genl. Merlin, A24 Indus Maru, B32 Fooshing, B34 Kwangchow, C35 Tai Poo Shek, B36 Seistan, C37 Kueichow, B38 Bintang, C39 Mno Lee, C40 Michael Jebsen, C41 Hermod, C42 Pong Tong, C43 Helikon, C44 An Lee, C45 Shansi, C46 Hirundo, C47 G.G. Maurice Long, C48 Tanan Maru, C49 Yodo Maru, B50 Kumakatu Maru, B51 Storviken, A52 Delhi, C53 Soraehi Maru, B56 Shun Lee.

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Manila: El Hogar Bldg.

SOUTH BOUND

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave on or about	For
TJIKARANG ...	S'hai. & Amoy	In Port	1st Apr., Noon	Manila, Mk'sar. & Soerabaia
TJISALAK ..	Amoy	6th Apr.	8th Apr., Noon	Batavia
TJIBADAK ...	S'hai. & Amoy	13th Apr.	15th Apr., Noon	Manila, Mk'sar & Soerabaia
TJISAROEA ...	Amoy	20th Apr.	22nd Apr., Noon	Batavia

NORTH BOUND

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave on or about	For
TJIBADAK ...	Batavia	2nd Apr.	3rd Apr.	Amoy & S'hai
TJISAROEA ...	Java, Makassar	12th Apr.	14th Apr.	Swatow & Amoy
TJISONDARI ..	Batavia	16th Apr.	17th Apr.	Amoy & S'hai
TJILEBOET ...	Java, Makassar	26th Apr.	28th Apr.	Swatow & Amoy

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.

AMOY.
Haiyang, Douglas, Apr. 1.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 2.
Tsinan, B. & S., Apr. 2.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 3.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 4.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 5.
Anhui, B. & S., Apr. 6.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 8.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Tjisaroea, J.C.J.L., Apr. 14.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Apr. 18.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 18.
Suisang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.

ANTWERP.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
St. Albans, E. & A., Apr. 4.
Changte, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Nellore, E. & A., May 2.

BALTIC PORTS.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.

BALTIMORE.
Trentbank, Bank, Apr. 5.

BANGKOK.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Apr. 6.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Apr. 6.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Apr. 8.
Hiram, Thoresen, Apr. 13.
Kalgan, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Hellas, Thoresen, Apr. 20.

BELAWAN DELI.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.

BOMBAY.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K. Apr. 11.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.

BOSTON.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 1.
Trentbank, Bank, Apr. 5.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Neleus, Blue Funnel, Apr. 7.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Apr. 9.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Apr. 24.

BREMEN.
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.

BRINDISI.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 10.
Fiume, Dodwell's, Apr. 20.

CALCUTTA.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Apr. 1.
Takada, B.I., Apr. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 3.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 15
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 28.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 2.

CEBU.
Nevada, S.S.S., Apr. 5.
Texas, S.S.S., Apr. 4.
Bellingham, S.S.S., Apr. 7.

CHEFOO.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 1.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 10.

COLOMBO.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Duisburg, Jebsen, Apr. 8.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K. Apr. 11.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 22.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 23.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Fiume, Dodwell's, Apr. 26.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.

COPENHAGEN.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.

DALNY.
Patroclus, B.F., Apr. 4.
Liangchow, B. & S., Apr. 6.

DUTCH PORTS.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.
Duisburg, Jebsen, Apr. 3.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.
City of Tokio, Bank, Apr. 9.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.

FOOCHOW.
Haiyang, Douglas, Apr. 1.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 1.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 4.
Taming, B. & S., Apr. 4.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Apr. 8.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 8.
Hujchow, B. & S., Apr. 10.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Apr. 17.

GENOA.
Duisburg, Jebsen, Apr. 3.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 16.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.

GLASGOW.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 16.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.

GOTHENBURG.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 9.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.
Canton, M.M., Apr. 2.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Apr. 8.
Tonkin, M.M., Apr. 8.
Kanchow, B. & S., Apr. 10.

HAMBURG.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.
Duisburg, Jebsen, Apr. 3.
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.
City of Tokio, Bank, Apr. 9.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.

HAVRE.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 16.

HONOLULU.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.

ILOILO.
Nevada, S.S.S., Apr. 5.
Golden Sun, S.S.S., Mar. 27.
Bellingham, S.S.S., Apr. 6.

JAPAN PORTS
Perseus, B.F., Apr. 1.
Pres. Mckinley, A.M.L., Apr. 1.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 2.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, Apr. 2.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Khyber, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Beltana, P. & O., Apr. 6.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 8.
Nellore, E. & A., Apr. 8.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Apr. 8.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 9.
Malaya, Manners, Apr. 10.
Meissonier, Jardine's, Apr. 10.
Malaya, Manners, Apr. 11.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 13.
Tantalus, B.F., Apr. 13.
Saarland, Jebsen, Apr. 14.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 15.
Himalaya, D'well's, Apr. 16.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Adrastus, B.F., Apr. 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 18.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Apr. 18.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 18.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 18.
Cyclops, B.F., Apr. 19.
Isar, Melchers, Apr. 19.
Ixion, B.F., Apr. 19.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Apr. 22.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 25.
Pembrokeshire, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Suisang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Tilawa, B.I., Apr. 28.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 29.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 30.
Japan Gilman's, Apr. 30.
Viminale, D'well's, Apr. 30.

JAVA PORTS
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 1.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 8.

LIVERPOOL.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 16.

LONDON.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
City of Tokio, Bank, Apr. 9.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.

LOS ANGELES.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Apr. 8.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23

MANILA
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 1.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 1.
Duisburg, Jebsen, Apr. 3.
St. Albans, E. & A., Apr. 4.
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.
Bellingham, S.S.S., Apr. 6.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Duisburg, Jebsen, Apr. 8.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 8.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Apr. 10.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 12.
Changte, B. & S., Apr. 18.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 18.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Apr. 24.

MARSEILLES.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 22.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.

NAPLES.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 1.
Trentbank, Bank, Apr. 5.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 6.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Neleus, B.F., Apr. 7.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Apr. 9.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Apr. 24.

NEWCHWANG.
Taming, B. & S., Apr. 4.
Liangchow, B. & S., Apr. 6.

NORTH CHINA.
Derfflinger, Melchers, Apr. 6.
Malaya, Manners, Apr. 10.

OSLO.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.

PANAMA.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 1.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.

PENANG.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Apr. 1.
Takada, B.I., Apr. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 3.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 15
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 28.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 2.

PORTLAND.
Caucasier, Bank, Apr. 16.
Nevada, S.S.S., Apr. 17.
Texas, S.S.S., Apr. 26.

RABAUL.
Bremerhaven, Melchers, Apr.

RANGOON.
Takada, B.I., Apr. 2.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 15

SAIGON.
Shansi, B. & S., Mar. 31.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 22.

SANDAKAN.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Apr. 2.
St. Albans, E. & A., Apr. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Apr. 17

SAN FRANCISCO.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Apr. 8.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Nevada, S.S.S., Apr. 17.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23
Texas, S.S.S., Apr. 26.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.

SEATTLE.
Pres. Mckinley, A.M.L., Apr. 1.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 15.
Caucasier, Bank, Apr. 16.
Ixion, B.F., Apr. 19.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 29.

SHANGHAI.
Perseus, B.F., Apr. 1.
Pres. Mckinley, A.M.L., Apr. 1.
Foosbing, Jardine's, Apr. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 2.
Szechuen, B. & S., Apr. 2.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Tsinan, B. & S., Apr. 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, Apr. 2.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 3.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Khyber, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Patroclus, B.F., Apr. 4.
Taming, B. & S., Apr. 4.
Beltana, P. & O., Apr. 6.
Derfflinger, Melchers, Apr. 6.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Apr. 6.
Liangchow, B. & S., Apr. 6.

SHANGHAI.—(*Continued*).
Soochow, B. & S., Apr. 6.
Derfflinger, Melchers, Apr. 8.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Apr. 8.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 9.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Isar, Melchers, Apr. 9.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Malaya, Manners, Apr. 10.
Meissonier, Jardine's, Apr. 10.
Chekiang, B. & S., Apr. 11.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 13.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Tantalus, B.F., Apr. 13.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Saarland, Jebsen, Apr. 14.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 15
Himalaya, D'well's, Apr. 16.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Adrastus, B.F., Apr. 18.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Apr. 18.
Cyclops, B.F., Apr. 19.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Apr. 22.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Pembrokeshire, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Suisang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 25.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 29.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 30.
Japan Gilman's, Apr. 30.
Viminale, D'well's, Apr. 30.

SINGAPORE.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Apr. 1.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.
Takada, B.I., Apr. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 3.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.
Anhui, B. & S., Apr. 6.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Apr. 6.
Duisburg, Jebsen, Apr. 8.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Apr. 8.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 10.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K. Apr. 11.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 15.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 20.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 22.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 23.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Fuime, Dodwell's, Apr. 26.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 28.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 2.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K. Apr. 5.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Tinhow, Bank, Apr. 15.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.

SWATOW.
Haiyang, Douglas, Apr. 1.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Apr. 2.
Szechuen, B. & S., Apr. 2.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 4.
Anhui, B. & S., Apr. 6.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Apr. 6.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Apr. 6.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Apr. 6.
Soochow, B. & S., Apr. 6.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Apr. 8.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 8.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Chekiang, B. & S., Apr. 11.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Kalgan, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Tjisaroea, J.C.J.L., Apr. 14.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Hellas, Thoresen, Apr. 20.

TIENTSIN.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 1.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Apr. 8.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 10.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Apr. 17.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, Mar. 27.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 10.

TSINGTAO.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Apr. 2.
Szechuen, B. & S., Apr. 2.
Derfflinger, Melchers, Apr. 6.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Apr. 6.
Soochow, B. & S., Apr. 6.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 13.

VANCOUVER, B.C.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 9.
Caucasier, Bank, Apr. 16.
Ixion, B.F., Apr. 19.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C.
Pres. Mckinley, A.M.L., Apr. 1.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 9.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 15.
Ixion, B.F., Apr. 19.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 29.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 30.

VLADIVOSTOCK.
Meissonier, Jardine's, Apr. 10
Pembrokeshire, Jardine's, Apr. 25.

WEIHAIWEI.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 1.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 10.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Adrastus due from Europe Apr. 17.
Afrika due from Shanghai Apr. 16.
Aki Maru due from Japan Apr. 22.
Ammon due from Europe Apr. 29.
Asama Maru due from Japan Apr. 23.
Atsuta Maru due from Japan Apr. 18.
Awa Maru due from Singapore Apr. 10.
Beltana due from Europe Apr. 5.
Caucasier due from New York Apr. 12.
Changte due from Australia Apr. 11.
Chemnitz due from Europe Apr. 24.
Chinese Prince due from New York Apr. 10.
City of Norwich due from Europe Apr. 26.
City of Shanghai due from Europe Apr. 9.
Cyclops due from Europe Apr. 18.
D'Artagnan due from Shanghai Apr. 21.
Delhi due from Japan May 1.
Derfflinger due from Europe Apr. 6.
Dessau due from Shanghai Apr. 10.
Diomed due from Europe Apr. 23.
Duisburg due from Shanghai Apr. 7.
Emp. of Asia due from Vancouver Apr. 17.
Emp. of Russia arrived from Shanghai Mar. 31.
Forthbank due from New York Apr. 12.
Genoa Maru due from Japan Apr. 8.
Ginyo Maru arrived from Japan Mar. 31.
Himalaya due from Europe Apr. 16.
Hindenburg, due from Europe May 9.
Isar due from Europe Apr. 19.
Ixion due from Europe Apr. 8.
Japan due from Europe Apr. 30.
Kaga Maru due from Singapore Apr. 17.
Kanagawa Maru due from Japan Apr. 3.
Kashgar due from Europe Apr. 10.
Kashima Maru due from Singapore May 2.
Katori Maru due from Shanghai Apr. 4.
Khiva due from Europe May 8.
Khyber due from Singapore Apr. 3.
Kidderpore due from Europe Apr. 15.
Korea Maru due from Shanghai Apr. 2.
Lahore due from Europe May 9.
Lima Maru due from Singapore Apr. 13.
Lisbon Maru due from Japan Apr. 15.
Malacca Maru due from Singapore Apr. 4.
Malaya due from Europe Apr. 3.
Mantua due from Europe Apr. 24.
Menelaus due from Japan Apr. 1.
Mirzapore due from Japan Apr. 22.
Nagano Maru due from Japan Apr. 15.
Nellore due from Manila Apr. 7.
Oanfa due from Shanghai Apr. 20.
Patroclus due from Europe Apr. 3.
Pembrokeshire due from Europe Apr. 24.
Perseus due from Europe Apr. 1.
Pres. Jefferson arrived from Shanghai Mar. 29.
Pres. McKinley arrived from Manila Mar. 31.
Pres. Van Buren due from Shanghai Apr. 5.
Rajputana due from Japan Apr. 23.
Rawalpindi arrived from Shanghai Mar. 28.
Romolo due from Shanghai Apr. 10.
Saarland due from Europe Apr. 14.
Shinyo Maru due from Japan Apr. 17.
Shirala due from Singapore Apr. 1, a.m.
Siberia Maru due from Europe Apr. 12.
Sphinx due from Europe Apr. 21.
St. Albans due from Japan Apr. 2.
Suwa Maru due from Singapore Apr. 13.
Takliwa due from Singapore Apr. 7.
Takuta Maru due from Japan Apr. 11.
Talma due from Japan Apr. 16.
Tantalous due from Europe Apr. 13.
Tatsuta Maru due from Japan Apr. 11.
Tenyo Maru arrived from Manila Mar 31.
Tilawa due from Calcutta Apr. 27.
Tjibadak due from Java Apr. 1.
Toba Maru due from New York Apr. 1.
Tourcoing arrived from Europe Mar. 29.
Trier due from Shanghai Apr. 4.
Tsuyama Maru due from Japan Apr. 30.
Van Heutsz due from Singapore Apr. 1.
Venezia due from Europe Apr. 2.
Viminale due from Europe Apr. 30.
Wakasa Maru due from Singapore Apr. 17.
Zosma arrived from Manila Mar. 31.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "KULMERLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd April, 1930, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 2nd April, 1930, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 17th April, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hong Kong 27th Mar., 1930. [9231

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH MARCH, 1930

FROM MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned before Friday, the 4th April, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st April, 1930.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS,
Agent.

Hong Kong, 26th Mar., 1930. [9226

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', IMMINGHAM, LONDON, STRAITS AND MANILA.

The Steamship "BENNEVIS."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st April, 1930, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 25th Mar., 1930. [9216

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd April, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 27th Mar., 1930. [9232

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES AND UNDERWRITERS.

NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.

GENERAL AVERAGE
S.S. "PALING MARU."

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the S.S. "PALING MARU," with CARGO on Board from DAIREN, TSINGTAO, SHANGHAI and AMOY, ran Aground on the Sand Shore of NAMCA ISLAND, situated East of SWATOW, on the 28TH FEBRUARY, 1930, and after effecting Temporary Repairs at SWATOW, she Returned to SHANGHAI on 25th ULTIMO with the Salvaged Cargo on board, which will be disposed of according to the Surveyor's recommendation.

In consequence thereof, General Average has been declared. [9244

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "PERSEUS"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 1st April.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1st April, 1930. [9246

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "LYCAON"
FROM NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo having arrived per s.s. "PERSEUS" from SINGAPORE will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 1st April.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1st April, 1930. [9245

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel "JAPANESE PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 26th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 1st April, 1930, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within 15 Days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April, 1930, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Connaught Road,
Telephone C. 3165.

Hong Kong, 26th Mar., 1930. [9224

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS* January to June, 1929.

WITH INDEX, PRICE—$7.50.

On Sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Foochow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On	1st Apr.,	10 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SZECHUEN"	On	1st Apr.,	3 p.m.
Amoy & Shanghai	"TSINAN"	On	2nd Apr.,	5 p.m.
Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai & Newchwang	"TAMING"	On	4th Apr.,	5 p.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANHUI"	On	6th Apr.,	Daylight
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SOOCHOW"	On	6th Apr.,	10 a.m.
S'hai., Newchwang & Dalny	"LIANGCHOW"	On	6th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KWANGCHOW"	On	6th Apr.,	1 p.m.
Hoihow, S'pore. & Bangkok	"KINGYUAN"	On	8th Apr.,	11 a.m.
Amoy & Shanghai	"TAIYUAN"	On	9th Apr.,	5 p.m.
Foochow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"HUICHOW"	On	10th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"KANCHOW"	On	10th Apr.,	11 a.m
Swatow & Shanghai	"CHEKIANG"	On	11th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANKING"	On	13th Apr.,	Daylight
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SUIYANG"	On	13th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KALGAN"	On	13th Apr.,	1 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 36. Agents.
CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.
"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
These New Vessels maintain a Regular Service from
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG to SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamer	Due Hong Kong	Due to Sail
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING	13th May	20th May
CHANGTE	10th June	17th June
TAIPING	11th July	18th July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone: Central 36. Agents. [5

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.
The M.S. "AFRIKA"
on or about
16th APRIL
For
PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.
SAILING LIST.

Other Sailings:—	Shanghai, etc.	Continent etc.
M.S. "Malaya"	10th April	20th May
M.S. "Danmark"	1st May	11th June
M.S. "Panama"	1st June	10th July
M.S. "Java"	1st July	10th Aug.
M.S. "Asia"	1st August	10th Sept.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Telephone C. 4071. Mercantile Bank Building. Agents. [41

PRINCE LINE
AUGMENTED SERVICE
SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS
TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

"CHINESE PRINCE"	...	...	Apr. 9th
"SIAMESE PRINCE"	...	...	Apr. 24th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.
For Freight, Passage Rates and Full Particulars, Apply to:—
FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnprince. King's Building [19

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

ATHOS II	8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.
ANGERS	6th May
SPHINX	20th May
G. METZINGER	3rd June
ANDRE LEBON	17th June
PORTHOS	1st July
CHENONCEAUX	15th July

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

ANGERS	8th Apr.
SPHINX	22nd Apr.
G. METZINGER	6th May
ANDRE LEBON	20th May
PORTHOS	3rd June
CHENONCEAUX	17th June
ATHOS II	1st July
D'ARTAGNAN	15th July

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipmention our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.
COMMERCIAL LINE
For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp):
For Full Particulars, apply to—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephones: C. 651 and 740. 3, Queen's Buildings. [3

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Station	March 30, 1930. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millibs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)	March 31, 1930. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millibs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)
Wladivostock	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	29.63	752.5	...	...	WSW	3	...	5	30.02	762.5	...	...	WSW	1	...
Hokodate	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	WSW	6	...	"	30.12	765.0	...	...	NW	2	...
Tokio	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	E	2	...	"	30.18	766.5	...	...	N	2	...
Kochi	"	30.10	764.5	...	...	NNE	1	...	"	30.12	765.0	...	...	WSW	1	...
Nagasaki	"	30.16	766.0	...	...	NNE	1	...	"	30.13	765.0	...	...	NNE	1	...
Kagoshima	"	30.10	764.5	...	...	E	1	...	"	30.04	763.0	...	...	N	1	...
Oshima	"	30.06	763.5	...	...	NE	1	...	"	29.88	759.0	...	...	SSE	1	...
Naha	"	29.98	761.5	...	..	NE	3	.	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigukijima	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	N	2	...	"	29.88	759.0	...	...	NE	1	...
Bonin Island	"	30.10	764.5	...	...	S	2	...	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	SSW	3	...
Chefoo	13	30.27	768.8	40	91	NE	4	o	6	30.28	769.1	36	83	NE	1	b
Shanghai	14	30.19	766.8	55	60	E	2	o	"	30.21	767.4	46	92	SSE	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.21	767.3	52	73	E	2	o	"	30.23	767.8	48	87	SE	4	o
Sharp Peak	"	30.04	763.0	54	92	NNE	2	r	7	30.04	763.0	54	92	ENE	2	o
Amoy	"	30.01	762.2	60	76	NE	4	r	6	29.97	761.2	58	94	SE	1	r
Swatow	"	29.80	756.9	62	95	NE	2	r	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiheku	11	30.04	762.9	66	96	SE	2	o	5	...	...	64	98	...	0	r
Taichu	"	30.00	762.0	70	...	N	2	b	"	...	...	64	...	...	0	r
Tainan	"	29.97	761.1	81	...	N	4	b	"	29.92	759.9	68	...	NNE	4	r
Koshun	"	29.94	760.5	86	...	NNW	2	b	"	...	...	68	...	...	0	r
Pescadores	"	29.99	761.7	75	...	NNE	4	o	"	29.92	759.9	66	...	NNE	4	r
Hong Kong	14	29.91	759.7	76	87	S	2	o	6	29.92	759.9	69	94	ENE	1	od
Gap Rock	"	29.91	759.7	..	...	SE	3	c	"	29.93	760.2	...	...	N	4	o
Macao	"	29.87	758.7	81	98	SSE	4	o	"	29.89	759.3	68	87	NNW	4	o
Hoihow	"	29.80	756.9	80	87	NE	1	c	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	"	29.92	759.9	82	71	SSW	1	b	"	29.91	759.7	68	95	...	0	bc
Phulien	15	29.80	756.9	81	80	SSE	2	o	7	29.93	760.2	72	98	ENE	4	of
Tourane	"	29.81	757.2	82	...	S	2	b	"	29.80	756.9	77	...	NNE	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.88	758.4	82	...	E	2	o	"	29.91	759.6	77	...	E	2	o
Basco	14	29.87	758.7	86	75	W	4	b	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparri	"	29.84	757.8	86	68	NE	4	o	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.88	759.0	75	91	...	0	o
Vigan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.87	758.7	73	75	NNW	1	b
Manila	"	29.84	757.8	93	40	SE	4	b	"	29.89	759.3	73	85	E	1	b
Legaspi	"	29.86	758.4	90	76	NE	2	b	"	29.87	758.7	79	95	N	1	r
Calboyog	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.89	759.3	75	94	N	2	o
Tacloban	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.87	758.7	77	88	NE	1	o
Iloilo	"	29.81	757.2	86	68	NE	6	o	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.86	758.4	79	84	N	2	b
Surigao	"	29.82	757.5	86	68	ENE	4	b	"	29.87	758.7	75	96	...	0	o
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.89	759.2	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.88	759.0	...	...	E	6	o	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.84	757.8	...	...	ENE	6	o	5	29.85	758.1	77	...	ENE	6	r
Polew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.82	757.4	...	...	NE	3	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.80	758.9	90	63	NW	4	b	6	29.82	757.4	80	89	SW	6	b

March 31d. 10h. 35m.—An area of high pressure extends from the Yangtsze Valley to S. Manchuria.
A V-shaped depression lies over the Loochoos and a small shallow depression is central near Tourane.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·28 inch. Total since January 1, 10·88 inches, against an average of 6·10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON APRIL 1.

District.	Forecast.
1.—Formosa Channel	N. winds, moderate.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks	N. or variable winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	E. winds, moderate.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
Hong Kong Observatory, March 31.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	30.00	29.95
Temperature	69	72	69
Humidity	85	69	81
Wind—			
Direction	ENE	NE	E
Force	3	1	3
Weather	OD	C	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.28

Highest in open-air Temperature, 80·76
Lowest open-air Temperature, 31·67

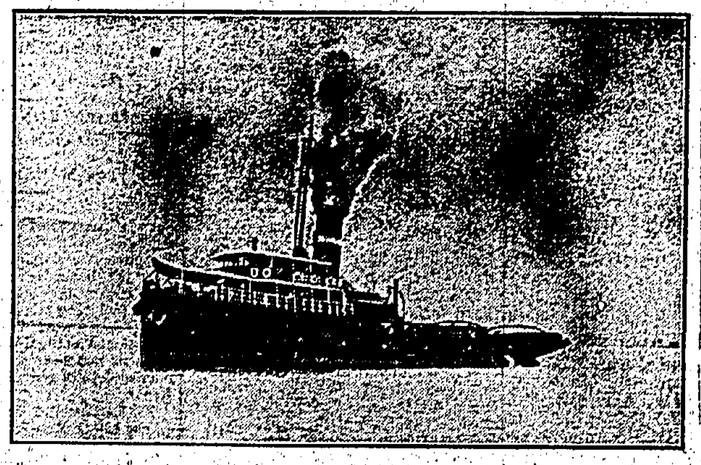
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.
From April 1 to 7, 1930.

Days of Week.	Date of Month.	High Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	1	m 10 24	6 2	m 4 38	2 0
		11 8 a	5 7	4 58 a	1 5
Wed.	2	m 10 53	6 5	m 5 3	2 4
		11 59 a	5 1	5 39 a	1 4
Thur.	3	m 11 26	6 7	m 5 26	2 9
		—	—	6 34 a	1 5
Fri.	4	m 1 9	4 5	m 5 48	2 3
		0 7 a	6 8	7 52 a	1 6
Sat.	5	m 2 53	3 9	m 6 8	3 6
		1 0 a	6 7	9 33 a	1 6
Sun.	6	No infer.	high	nor low	wat.
		2 11 a	6 6	11 12 a	1 4
Mon.	7	No infer.	high	nor low	wat.
		3 42 a	6 5	—	—

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	Steamship	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wed., 2nd Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"HOPSANG"	Sun., 6th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"HANGSANG"	Wed., 9th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"YATSHING"	Sun., 13th Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Tues., 8th Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, S'HAI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Fri., 18th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"SUISANG"	Fri., 25th Apr., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tues., 1st Apr., at 3 p.m.
	"HOSANG"	Fri., 2nd May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 2nd Apr., at Noon
	"MAUSANG"	Thurs., 17th Apr., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"CHIPSHING"	Tues., 8th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"CHEONGSHING"	Thur., 17th Apr., at 7 a.m.

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Steamship	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	25th April
Steamship	"GLENIFFER"	9th May
Motor Vessel	"GLENOGLE"	23rd May
Steamship	"GLENSHANE"	9th June

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Freight	S.S. "Dessau"	departure 12th Apr.
Express Freight	S.S. "Chemnitz"	departure 24th Apr.
Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	departure 3rd May
Freight	S.S. "Remscheid"	departure 9th May

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
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Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	due here 6th Apr.
Freight	S.S. "Isar"	due here 19th Apr.
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	due here 7th May
Freight	S.S. "Aller"	due here 17th May

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HAIYANG	Tuesday,	the 1st Apr., at 2 p.m.
HAINING	Friday,	the 4th Apr., at 3 p.m.
HAICHING	Tuesday,	the 8th Apr., at 2 p.m.

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E/ASIA 5 P.M., Apr. 18th	E/ASIA April 30th

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CHICHIBU MARU (Maiden Voyage from Yokohama) 4th April
TATSUTA MARU Monday, 14th April

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 4th April
SIBERIA MARU Saturday, 19th April

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KATORI MARU Saturday, 5th April
ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 19th April

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 23rd April
KAGA MARU Wednesday, 21st May

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU Friday, 11th April
† NAGANO MARU Monday, 14th April

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU Saturday, 5th April

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU Saturday, 5th April

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

† TOBA MARU Tuesday, 1st April
† LISBON MARU Wednesday, 16th April

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.

† LIMA MARU Monday, 14th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

† GENOA MARU Tuesday, 8th April

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

† MORIOKA MARU (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 13th April
SUWA MARU Monday, 14th April
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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

	For Shanghai & Japan	For Singapore & Europe
M.V. "ROMOLO"	—	10th Apr.
* S.S. "FIUME"	—	26th Apr.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	2nd Apr.	11th May

* Cargo steamers only.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 12,700 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 20,300 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
British		
Seistan, Singapore	400	—
Halvard, Singapore	610	—
Hopsang, Tsingtao	1,140	770
Borneo, Saigon	2,300	—
	4,450	770
Dutch		
Tjikarang, Shanghai	—	1,250
	—	1,250
Norwegian		
Hirundo, Bangkok	1,520	—
Prosper, Saigon	2,200	—
	3,700	—
Japanese		
Hakone Maru, Singapore	210	6,071
Korohime Maru, Nagoya	1,070	2,780
Kumakata Maru, Keelung	750	900
Tamba Maru, Bombay	180	6,240
Indus Maru, Samarang	2,320	2,290
	4,530	18,290
Total	12,700	20,300

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	1
Dutch	0	1
Norwegian	2	2
Japanese	5	2
Chinese	2	1
American	0	1
Total	15	7

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Kum Sang (Br.) Amoy	337
Seistan (Br.) Singapore ...	269
Halvard (Br.) Singapore ...	139
Borneo (Br.) Saigon	121
Tjikarang (Dut.) Shanghai, Amoy	486
Hirundo (Nor.) Bangkok, Swatow	84
Prosper (Nor.) Saigon	247
Hakone Maru (Jap.) Singapore	83
Cheung On (Chi.) Shanmei	70
Total	1,886

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin.—Tamar, B'water, Seamew, Herald, Iroquois, Moth.

North Arm.—Marazion, Sandwich, Seranis, Sepoy.

West Wall.—Stormcloud, Seraph, Somme.

No. 1 Buoy.—Hermes.

No. 6 Buoy.—Suffolk.

No. 13 Buoy.—Bruce.

Foreign Men of War.—U.S. gunboat Mindanao, Portuguese cruiser Adamastor, Chinese t.s. Tung Chi, and gunboat Kien Yu.

SHIPMASTERS SUMMONED.

FAIL TO MARK THEIR VESSELS WITH DECK-LINES.

Before Commander G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday the masters of the Kwangtung (Capt. H. N. Walker), Chuen Lee (Capt. Kwok Lai), San Nam Hoi (Capt. C. R. Benstead) and Tai Shan (Capt. Prigent) were summoned for failing to mark their vessels with deck-lines. All form defendants pleaded guilty and were cautioned.

CLEARANCES

March 31.

An Lee, for Canton.
Canada Maru, for Saigon.
Delhi, for Yokohama.
Hakone Maru, for Shanghai.
Hop Sang, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kiung Chow, for Pass. Throu.
Kueichow, for Foochow.
Kumakata Maru, for Canton.
Mao Lee, for Tsingtao.
Pres. Mckinley, for Shanghai.
Tai Poo Shek, for K. C. Wan.
Tamba Maru, for Shanghai.
Tjikarang, for Manila.
Tjisalak, for Swatow.
Tsinan, for Canton.
Zosma, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following saloon passengers arrived yesterday by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia from the North:—Rev. J. Bleau, Mrs. C. F. Bartram, Mr. H. Cathers, Rev. J. R. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Fraser, His. Grace Mga. A. La Pailleur, Mr. L. Newman, Mrs. H. W. Paret, Mr. Pun Pik Luen, Mr. G. Toplitz, Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Wickham, Mr. H. B. Brems, Mr. J. Bloemsma, Mr. A. D. Box, Mr. M. S. Chung, Mr. S. C. Chow, Mr. Choy Wai Hung, Mr. H. H. Ching, Mr. F. S. Gibbings, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hilborn, Mr. S. Howard, Mr. A. Kemp, Mr. F. Leechman, Mr. F. A. Meumann, Mr. H. C. Ng, Mr. C. Paxton, Mr. C. L. Ralph, Mr. P. C. Soo, Mr. C. Y. Seto, Mr. S. W. Tsai, Mr. T. A. Tsai, Mr. C. L. Tong, Mr. P. C. Tong, Mrs. Paul Tong and two children, Mrs. M. V. Thompson, Mr. W. Watkinson, Mrs. White and three children, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Anderson, Masters D. and N. Anderson, Miss T. Anderson, Mr. S. Hughes, Mr. S. Juniper, Mr. W. A. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. McIlveen, Mr. C. G. Lima and infant, Miss L. V. Moore, Mr. R. D. Rees, Mr. Y. S. Town, Mrs. G. F. Chevalier, Mrs. A. M. and Miss M. Carter, Mr. R. Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kummer, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Keeney, Mr. C. Louis, Mrs. M. M. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Mulholland, Mr. F. E. Reifschneider, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sharp, Mrs. E. S. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor, Miss H. Weinman, Mrs. L. Hirsch, Capt. M. Morales, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mears, Dr. and Mrs. F. I. Aguila, Mr. B. Basila, Mr. J. Black, Mr. B. Navarra, Mr. R. Porter, Rev. Father R. Weidner, Mr. Chow Tien Chen, Mr. J. C. Finch, Mr. Pei Chong Hai, Mr. F. Recelis.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.

Delhi, Swedish str., 2,603 tons, Capt. Bergstrom, from Manila, buoy No A52.—Gilman & Co.

Sumakata Maru, Japanese str., 783 tons, Capt. C. Itoh, from Keelung, bucy No. B50.—M.B.K.

Kum Sang, British str., 3,341 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Amoy, buoy No. B7.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Prosper, Norwegian str., 1,378 tons, Capt. E. D. Knutsen, from Saigon, buoy No. C14.—Wo Fat Sing.

Tamba Maru, Japanese str., 3,553 tons, Capt. H. Kannauchi, from Singapore, buoy No. A2.—N.Y.K.

Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. J. Maley, from Bangkok, buoy No. B13.—B. & S.

Tjikarang, Dutch str., 9,505 tons, Capt. J. Adriaanse, from Amoy, buoy No. A6.—J.C.J.L.

Trocus, British str., 4,277 tons, Capt. E. O. Jones, from Tarakan, North Point.—A.P.C.

Yei Maru, Japanese str., 1,849 tons, Capt. Izawa, from Hongay, buoy No. B54.—Hidaka & Co.

March 31.

Borneo, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. J. H. Van den Berg, from Saigon, buoy No. C15.—Kwong Hang Hing.

Bremerhaven, German str., 917 tons, Capt. Rohr, from Singapore, buoy No C45.—Melchers & Co.

Canada Maru, Japanese str., 5,780 tons, Capt. K. Taniguchi, from Moji, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Canton, French str., 976 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, buoy No. B23.—M.M.

Empress of Russia, British str., 8,789 tons, Capt. A. J. Holland, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—A.P.C.

Franconia, British str., 12,167 tons, Capt. E. T. Britten, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—B. & S.

Halvard, British str., 1,217 tons, Capt. W. Lee, from Singapore, buoy No. C17.—Wo Fat Sing.

Hirundo, Norwegian str., 1,145 tons, Capt. E. R. Hamevig, from Swatow, buoy No. C46.—Thoresen & Co.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. P. R. Gay Cuming, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Indus Maru, Japanese str., 2,697 tons, Capt. T. Urayama, from Makassar, buoy No. A24.—O.S.K.

Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Canton, buoy No. C37.—B. & S.

President McKinley, American str., 8,400 tons, Capt. R. E. Carey, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—American Mail Line.

Seistan, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. A. C. Inglis, from Singapore, buoy No. B36.—E. Fung & Co.

Taisoko Maru, Japanese str., 1,734 tons, Capt. T. Kunono, from Keelung, buoy No. B53.—M.B.K.

Talamba, British str., 3,544 tons, Capt. H. F. Minett, from Chinwangtao, Holt's Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese str., 6,277 tons, Capt. G. Kawashima, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Tsinan, British str., 2,100 tons, Capt. J. Tinson, from Amoy, buoy No B12.—B. & S.

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Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
* "MIRZAPORE"	6,715	23rd Apr.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	26th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
* "BELTANA"	—	3rd May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars., L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp
* "NAGPORE"	5,483	17th May [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & A'werp
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th May	Bombay, Mars. & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & A'werp.
"KHIVA"	9,135	7th June	Marseilles, London & Hull.
"RANPURA"	16,601	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
* "LAHORE"	5,304	28th June [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & A'werp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	5th July	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,954	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
* "JEYPORE"	5,318	26th July [Mars.,	L'don, Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Aug.	Marseilles & London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	Marseilles & London.

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BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

* "TAKADA"	9,649	2nd Apr., 7.30	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	3rd Apr. [a.m.	do.
* "TALMA"	10,000	16th Apr.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	28th Apr.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	9th May	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	19th May	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

* "ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Apr., 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"NELLORE"	6,853	2nd May	
"TANDA"	6,956	—	

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en, route as inducement offers.

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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"SHIRALA"	7,841	2nd Apr.	Amoy, S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
† "KHYBER"	9,114	4th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
* "BELTANA"	—	6th Apr.	S'hai., Moji & Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,853	8th Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	11th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
* "KIDDERPORE"	5,334	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	18th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	28th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KHIVA"	9,135	9th May	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
* † "LAHORE"	5,304	10th May	do.
"RANPURA"	16,601	23rd May	S'hai., Kobe and Yokohama.
* "JEYPORE"	5,318	1st June	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	6th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	1st Aug.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe, & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,946	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Sept.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	10th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th Oct.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	7th Nov.	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RANCHI"	16,550	5th Dec.	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	20th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

* Cargo only. † Not carrying Passengers.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONG KONG. Agents. [1

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

LOADING DIRECT FOR ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, or AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIA.

	Loading about
* m.v. "NANKING"	14th April
m.v. "DELHI"	2nd May

* Also loading direct for Algiers, Lisbon, Havre and Bremen.

SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND VLADIVOSTOCK

	Loading about
s.s. "JAPAN"	30th April

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
GILMAN & CO., LTD. Hong Kong. **G. E. HUYGEN,** Canton.

MAIL NOTICES.

News of Inward and Outward Mails will be found on page 11.

Bigger & Better Than Ever

CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY for 1930

Now In Preparation.

BEFORE YOU FORGET - -

Send your Overseas Address to **11, Ice House Street,** and order the *Weekly Press* to be sent to you for

Three Months - - - - - - $ 3.75
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Twelve Months - - - - - $15.00



LONDON SERVICE.
"MENELAUS" 1st Apr., M'les., Casablanca, L'don., R'dam. & H'bg.
"SARPEDON" 16th Apr., M'les., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"OANFA" 16th Apr., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"IDOMENEUS" 20th May., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

NEW YORK SERVICE
"NELEUS" ... 7th Apr., For New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PACIFIC SERVICE (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"IXION" 19th Apr., Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS" 10th May, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE.

	Due	For
"PERSEUS"	1st Apr.,	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"PATROCLUS"	3rd Apr.,	S'hai., Taku & Dairen.

PASSENGER SERVICE To SHANGHAI
"PATROCLUS" Sails 4TH APRIL, 4 P.M.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [6

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital$50,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up...$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,500,000
Silver $9,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Board of Directors:
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., Chairman.
C. G. S. MACKIE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
W. H. Bell, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
B. Lander Lewis, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. E. Pearce, Esq.
T. H. R. Shaw, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager:
V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq.

BRANCHES:—

Amoy	Ipoh	Peiping
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kowloon	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Sungei Patani
Haiphong	Muar (Johore)	Tientsin
Hamburg	Mukden	Tokyo
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Yokohama
Hongkew		
Iloilo		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 15th March, 1930. [26

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th March, 1930. [2

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $4,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits. Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Total Resources in excess of U.S. $000,000,000.00.

D. M. BIGGAR,
28] Manager,

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorised Capital
Gldrs. 150,000,000-
(£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital...Gldrs. 80,000,000-
(£6,666,667.)
Reserve Fund.....Gldrs. 40,000,000-
(£3,333,333.)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.
Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.
BRANCHES:—Banjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta*, The Hague*, Jeddah, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Poutianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai, Sibolga (Sumatra), Singapore, Soerabaja, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.
*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.
P. M. ELBERG,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 27th May, 1929. [34

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..$11,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,064,200
RESERVE FUND 550,000

Branches:—
CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—
THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
Correspondents

In all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking business of every description transacted
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from $5 to $40.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
279 Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
Reserve Fund£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

AGENCIES & BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR (Malay States)	HONG KONG	TONGKAH (Uhuket)
AMRITSAR	IPOH	ILOILO
BANGKOK	KARACHI	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KLANG	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KOBE	SEMARANG
CALCUTTA	KUALA	SEREMBAN
CANTON	KANGSAR	SHANGHAI
CAWNPORE	KUALA	SINGAPORE
CEBU	LUMPUR	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	KUCHING	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
DAIREN	MADRAS	TAVOY
DELHI	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAIPHONG	MEDAN	TOKYO
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	TSINGTAO
HANKOW	PEPING	YOKOHAMA
HARBIN (North Manchuria)	PENANG	ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands).
	PESHAWAR	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE
(Incorporated in France).
Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St.-Lazare, Paris.

	Frs.
Capital, fully paid-up ...	50,000,000
Special Working Capital	50,000,000
Reserves	22,319,000

BRANCHES:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Tourane	Quinhon	Hue
Thanh-hoa	Vinh	Pnom Penh
Peping	Shanghai	Tientsin
	Hong Kong	

BANKERS:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.
San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st July, 1929.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest ...£1,612,047

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Karachi	Madras
Batavia	Kota Bharu	New York
Bombay	Kuala Krai	Penang
Calcutta	(Kelantan)	Port Louis
Colombo	Kuala Lipis	(Mauritius)
Delhi	(Pahang)	Rangoon
Gallo	Kuala	Shanghai
Hong Kong	Lumpur	Simla
Howrah	Kuantan	Singapore
Ipoh	(Pahang)	Sourabaya
Kandy		

HONG KONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Travellers Cheques issued.
Trustee and Executorships undertaken.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. C. SANDES, Manager
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 1st Oct., 1929. [29

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganized October 26, 1928, under special charter of The National Government as an

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

Subscribed Capital$25,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital" $24,710,200 00
Reserve Funds $2,320,503 82

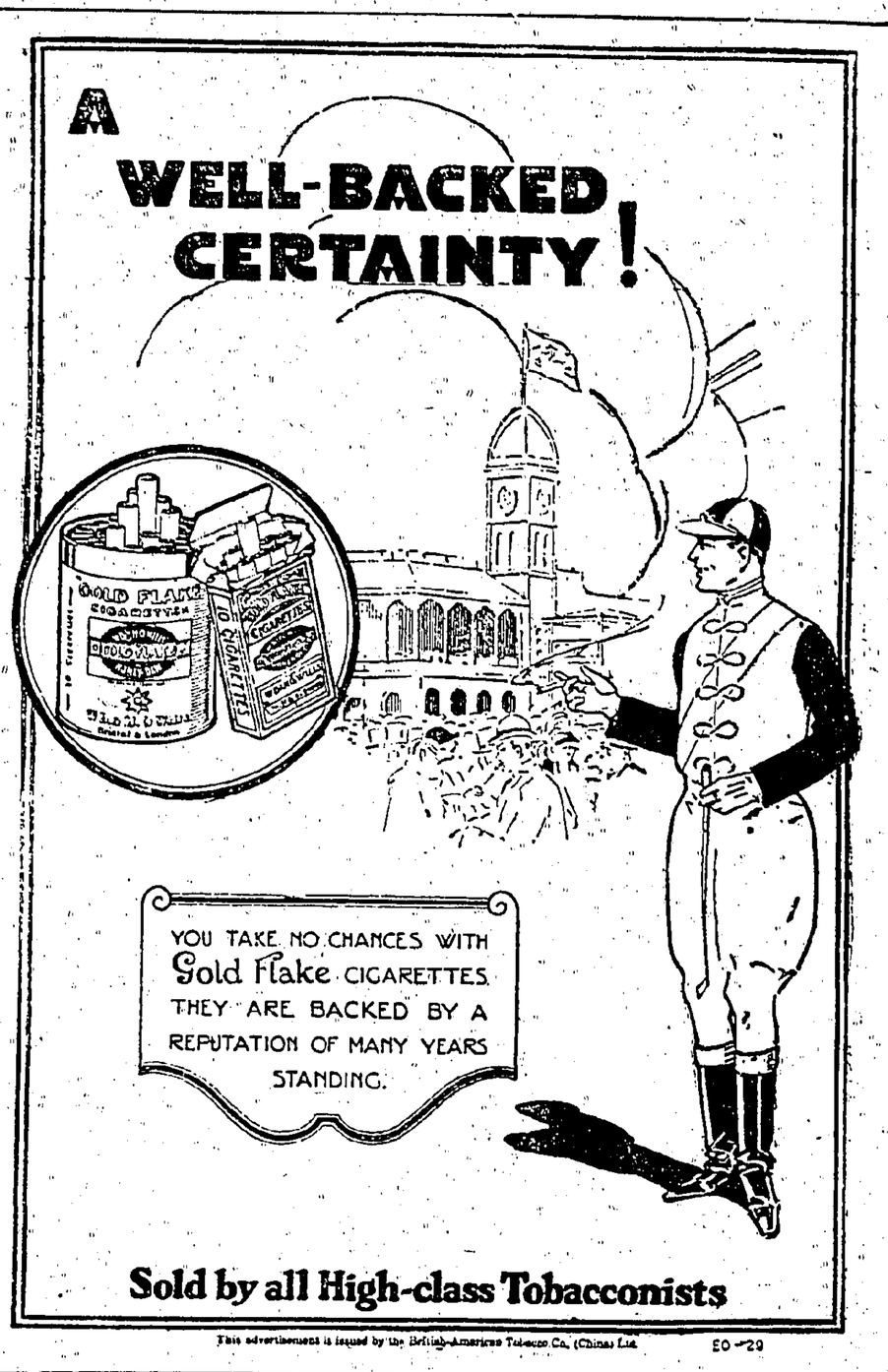
HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. 50-29

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.102,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hong Kong	Quinhon
Battambang	Hue	Saigon
Cantho	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Canton	Nam-Dinh	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Thanhoa
Fort Bayard	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peping	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vinh
Hanoi	Pondicherry	Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [33

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 111,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Alexandria	Kai Yuen	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Soerabaya
Calcutta	London	San
Canton	Lyons	Francisco
Changchun	Los Angeles	Seattle
Dairen	Manila	Semarang
(Dalny)	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Nagoya	Singapore
(Mukden)	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Harbin	Peping	Tokyo
Hong Kong	Rio de	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Janeiro	Tsingtao

Buenos Ayres (Temporarily closed).
Vladivostock (Temporarily closed).
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager
Hong Kong, March 10, 1930. [35

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL$10,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000
RESERVE 1,750,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

Batavia	London	Penang	Singapore
Bombay	Manila	Rangoon	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Melbourne	Saigon	Sydney
Canton	Nagasaki	San Francisco	Taipeh
Haiphong	New York		Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Seattle	Tokyo
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Kowloon	Peping	Shanghai	

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Loans granted on approved securities.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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The Paper to send Home

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 31, 1930.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer...	1/5⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/6 1/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/6⅞
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/7
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	92⅞
Credits, 4 months' sight	100⅞
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	36⅜
Credits, at 60 d/s.	38
ON BOMBAY.— Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	100½
ON CALCUTTA.— Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	100½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	78½
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	73½
ON MANILA.—On demand...	73
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	64½
BATAVIA.—On demand...	90½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	125½
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	12.93
GOLD LEAF, 10 fine, per tael	—
BAR SILVER, per oz.	19 7/16

American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one "l". The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."

Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.

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